

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

PART I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

	P A R A S .
Geographical position and area	1 to 7
Physical Aspects	8 to 12
Soils	13 to 17
Minerals	18 to 30
Trees and Vegetation	31 to 44
Villages and Towns	45 to 50
Old sites	51 to 58
Communications	59 to 64
Serais	65
Trade, Centres, Routes, General, Modes of Carriage	66 to 74
Climate	75 to 77
Fauna	78 to 84

PART II.—HISTORICAL.

Political History	85
Events during the Mutiny	86 to 87
Famines	88 to 90

PART III.—SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

Population	91 to 94
Male and Female, old, middle-aged, young ; Hindus, Mahomedans, Comparative number of Hindu castes, Comparative number of Mahomedan Tribes. Density of population.	
Principal occupations and callings	95 to 96
Location of the chief cultivating castes	97
Area of land held by the principal cultivating castes severally	98 to 100
Charactor of the cultivating classes	101 to 103
Village Head-men	104 to 106
Food of the cultivating classes	107
Clothing and ornaments „	108 to 109

Indebtedness.

Self-supporting Cultivators, “Manoti” Cultivators.

State supported Cultivators	110 to 114
The “Manotidari” System	115 to 153

Mortgage and sales of wells and lands	...	...	154 to 156
Hearth fees, Village servants, Wages of field laborers	...	...	157 to 161
Marriage and other customs	...	...	162 to 163
Fairs	...	...	164 to 166
Land Tenures in Central Jhallawar and Shahabad	...	...	167 to 183
Land Tenures in the Chowmehla	...	...	184 to 194
Fiscal divisions—Their relative net revenue value to the state	...	...	195 to 196
Hereditary Officials	...	...	197
Regulation of Begar Labor	...	...	198
Municipalities	...	...	199 to 200

PART IV.—MEANS OF PRODUCTION & CROPS.

Cattle	...	...	201
Fodder—Methods adopted for its storage	...	...	202 to 203
Agricultural Implements	...	...	204 to 205
Round of agricultural work	...	...	206
Irrigation—Possibility of extension	...	...	207 to 214
Manure—Fallows—Rotation of crops	...	...	215 to 217
Notes on some chief crops	...	...	218 to 224

PART V.—FISCAL HISTORY AND THE PRESENT SURVEY SETTLEMENT AND ASSESSMENT.

Central Jhallawar.

Original, Rates Summary Settlement, Assessment Circles, Classification of soils, Selection of rates, Comparison of rates, Result of fresh Assessment on the Revenue Demand. Distribution of the Revenue Demand	...	...	225 to 251
Chowmehla ditto ditto	...	...	252 to 265
Shahabad ditto ditto	...	...	266 to 276
Kirpapore—Former and present Settlement	...	...	227
Period of the present Settlement	...	...	278
Remission of outstanding balances prior to the Settlement	...	...	279
Special remission in the case of great increase in the Revenue Demand	...	...	280
Special Rates	...	...	281 to 282
Assessment of Gardens and Tree plantations	...	...	283
Favorable terms offered for the extension of cultivation during the period of the Survey Settlement	...	...	284 to 296
Announcements of the New Revenue, its reception. Causes contributing to a much exaggerated unfavourable reception	...	...	287 to 299
Fall of prices	...	...	301
Net result on the land revenue of the new Settlement.— Increase of six per cent.	...	...	302 to 307
Present gross land revenue, giving details of alienated revenue	...	...	308
Comparative incidence of demand in each district	...	...	309 to 310
Comparative revenue value of khalsa lands in each district	...	...	311
Prospects of the Settlement	...	...	312 to 319

PART VI.—THE RECORD OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT AND CONCLUSION.

Measurements	...	...	...	...	320
The comparative amount of khalsa and alienated lands of all kinds	...	...	...	...	321 to 322
The papers and maps prepared and how distributed	...				323
Arrangements made for the yearly revision of the above, in order to keep information accurate and up to date	...				324
Training of Patwarees and others; appointment of Canongoes	...	325	to	326	
Amount of work done by the Settlement office; portion remaining to be done	...	...	...		327
Cost of the Settlement	...	...	...	328	to 331
Notice of Settlement, Superintendent and his Subordinates	...	332	to	333	
Conclusion	...	...	...	...	334 to 335

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE REPORT.

Maps.

I.—Lithographed Parganah Maps.

II.—Map of the Jhallawar State in original

III.—Copy of soil and Crop Chart.

Papers.

1.—Tabulated Statement for information regarding “Manotidari” affairs.

2.—Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of each district.

3.—Rules for the preparation of the yearly Revenue Papers.

4.—Rules for the guidance of Revenue officials, in preparing for, and providing against times of scarcity.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Geographical Position
and Area.

The State of Jhallawar is situated at the South-East corner of the Administrative Province of Rajputana, and consists of three separate areas lying between Latitude 23°45'—25°24' North, and Longitude 75°25'—77°30' East.

The Main Area.

2. The Main Area, in which is situated the Capital, Jhalrapatan, contains two districts, Central Jhallawar and the Chowmehla.

Central Jhallawar.

3. The nine parganahs of Central Jhallawar are to the East and West of the capital, and they lie between Latitude 24°7'—24°47' North, and Longitude 75°53'—77°1' East.

Central Jhallawar is of irregular shape, its greatest length direct East and West is 60 miles, but in parts it is not more than 18 or 20 miles across.

Its breadth from North to South also varies much ; it is 40 miles in one part and only eight in another ; more generally it is 20 miles.

The area of Central Jhallawar by Topographical Survey is 1524 square miles.

It is bounded on the North by the Kotah State ; on the South by the Rampura District of Indore, the Pirawa District of Tonk, and the small States of Kilchipore and Rajgarh ; on the West by Kotah, the Indore District of Rampura and the Gwalior District of Agar ; and on the East by the Gwalior State and the Chapra District of Tonk.

Chowmehla.

4. The Chowmehla (or four mehals or parganahs) district lies between 23°45'—24°25' North Latitude, and 75°32'—76°3' East Longitude, to the South-West of Central Jhallawar. Its shape is attenuated and serpentine, the length being 60 miles, but the breadth nowhere more than 17 miles, in one place it is only three miles, and others not more than five miles.

The area of the Chowmehla by Topographical Survey is 567 square miles.

It is bounded on the West by the Gwalior District of Agar, the Indore District of Rampura, and the small State of Sita Mau ; on the South the States of Jowra and Dewas, and Gwalior's Agar District march with it, while on the East it again meets with the Agar District of Gwalior, the Pirawa District of Tonk, and the Rampura District of Indore. On the North side it is connected with Central Jhallawar.

The large Detached
Area Shahabad.

5. The second separate area of the Jhallawar State is the District of Shahabad, which lies at a distance of 20 miles to the North-East of the Main Area, and between North Latitude 25°3'—25°24' and 76°75'—77°30' East Longitude. It is 31 miles long from East to West, and has an average breadth of 18 miles from North to South.

The area of Shahabad by the Topographical Survey is 576 square miles.

Shahabad is bounded on the North, East, and South by the Gwalior State, and is joined on the West by the Kotah State.

6. The third area (also isolated) of the State is known by the name of Kirpapore ; it is situated about 28 miles to the North-West of the main portion of the State in Latitude 24°47'—24°51' North, and Longitude 75°25'—75°32' East, is bounded on the North-East, East and South-West by Udeypore, and on the North-West by the Neemuch District of Gwalior. The district has eight villages, the greater number being deserted, and is 13½ square miles in extent.

The small Detached Area Kirpapore.

Geographical Position and Area.

7. The total area of the State is in round numbers 2681 square miles.

Total Area of the State.

8. At Jhalrapatan itself, and to the East of it, the country presents the appearance of fertile and well watered plains, bounded by thickly wooded hills, some of which take the shape of scarped ranges while others have a wavy outline and gentle slopes. The banks of the streams crossing these plains are in many places lined by well grown trees, and the plains themselves are dotted over with clumps of evergreen trees. A valley lying between the two Northern ranges is famous for the beauty of its combined hill, wooded-land, and lake views. To the South-East and extreme East the hills crowd together and form grassy downs with narrow and cut up valleys between. On the West and South the country is less pretty ; it borders on the Malwa lands of the Chowmehla, and inclines towards its characteristics, exhibiting wavy plains, few hills and some running streams, but less foliage.

Physical aspects of Central Jhallawar.

9. The Northern portion of the Chowmehla is an open undulating plain, at this time pretty nearly devoid of tree growth, bare flat topped or conical hills rise here and there, and some running streams pass through. The country rises gradually from North to South some 500 feet ; half way down the district, it becomes prettier, there are more hills and they are fairly wooded, on the level also trees and bushes become plentiful.

Physical aspect of the Chowmehla.

10. By nature this district is divided into two portions. The Eastern and smaller part, locally named the "Talaiti" or low land, appears as a series of low hills partly covered by stunted tree growth or grass, in other parts bare, exposing a dark stony or slabby surface. Two good sized streams with deep beds flow through, and are joined by many nullahs ; in consequence broken ground abounds, but here and there large level spaces are found which have in great part been taken up for cultivation. Water in these level spaces is close to the surface, but elsewhere it is not easy to reach.

Physical aspect of Shahabad.

11. To the West of the Talaiti, the "Upreti", or high land portion of Shahabad, rises abruptly 500 feet, and then gradually slopes away towards the West. The scenery of the Upreti is in pleasant contrast with that of the Talaiti.

This undulating plain is covered with tall grass and trees. At many points the trees grow thickly together, and show expanses of Forest. Numerous shallow streams intersect the plain, and their courses are marked

by fringes of trees on their banks. Water, except in some low lying reaches of the streams or in artificial tanks is not to be met with (unless through extraordinary labour and expense) until within three or four miles of the Western border, where it bubbles up in numerous springs which never fail throughout the year ; it is as though the rain water running off the shelving surface of this tract found its way suddenly through the sub-soil near this point, and making the pressure of water so great caused it to well up again in the form of these springs.

The scenery here is very pretty, the springs run off into clear cool streams, winding their way through a Forest of magnificent trees, their banks being covered with creeping ferns, and the trees in many places being covered by the climbing Caroundah. Were water more evenly distributed through this part of Shahabad, it would make a fine grazing country, as grass is plentiful.

Physical aspect of Kirpapore.

12. This tract is a jungle up-land covered with trees, in the centre of which is a fertile depression watered by small streams.

Soils of Central Jhallawar.

13. Bordering on, if not actually forming a part of Malwa, the soils resemble those of Malwa. The best soils, locally known as "Sir-i-Mal" and "Utar-Mal" are rather more clayey, and thus less friable and not quite so fertile as the loam of Malwa ; they are of sufficient depth, and good crops of unirrigated Wheat, Gram, and Jowar are raised on them. In the uneven and broken ground lying between the fertile plain and the hills the soil is lighter and of less depth, and stone or kunkar is found mixed with it ; these soils, known by the names of "Dhol Mal and Kunkar Mal" grow more Gram and little Wheat. The worst soils are known as "Dhamni and Barli." They lie at the foot of or near to the hills or rising ground ; they are often of a reddish colour, generally stony and sandy, and always shallow ; these are mostly used for rising crops of Til. The proportion of these different soils is as below :—

Good soil, one-half of the cultivated and unculturable area.

Fair soil	22 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto.
Poor soil	28 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto.

The Chowmehla.

14. The soil of the Chowmehla is looked upon as, on the whole, the best in Jhallawar ; the superior kinds known (also) as Sir-i-Mal and Utar-Mal are the two best varieties of the rich friable loam of Malwa formed from the disintegrated trap rocks of these parts, and they produce first-rate crops of Wheat (unirrigated), Gram and Jowar. Beyond these the ground gets broken, and the soil is mixed with kunkar or small stones, and is known as Kunkar Mal. Gram, more often, and Jowar, also, are grown on this soil as well. The worst soils are known as Barli, and lie generally speaking at the foot of the low hills or on rises ; they consist of the less disintegrated trap, or contain material obtained from the laterite which is found in some parts ; these soils are therefore both shallow and stony. Til is the usual crop grown.

The proportion these different kinds of soil bear to one another is as follows :—

Good soil	...	...	... 50 per cent.
Moruni soil	...	...	... 20 „
Poor soil	...	...	... 30 „

15. In the Talaiti Parganah the best soil is a lightish coloured loam known as Mal, which is found in the level spaces. Bordering on the Mal, sometimes on the same plain, but more often on a higher level or among the broken ground, is found a light clayey soil termed “Phut.” The poorest soil is called “Danda” and has two varieties. The first kind (Danda awal) like the “Mal” and “Phut” is of good depth; the second sort (Danda Doem) is shallow; they are both formed from the shale of which the low hills are composed, and lie mostly at their base or partly up their slopes. Jowar grows well in the Mal and Phut lands. Wheat and Gram are sown in Mal only. The first kind of Danda produces Til, Bajra, Kodon, and Rali crops; the second kind is used for Til cultivation alone, and can only be cultivated for two years in every five. Shahabad.

The area of these soils is as follows :—

Mal	...	...	12,551 Local Bighas.
Phut	...	...	17,098 „ „
Danda I.	...	...	2,162 „ „
Danda II.	...	...	1,79,838 „ „

16. In the Upreti Parganah by far the largest area 2,46,387 Local Bighas is taken up by a ferruginous earth of little depth, which is also called Danda. In two years in succession it will bear good Til crops, but has then to lie fallow for three years. A clayey soil similar to that of the Talaiti, and known by the same name of Phut, covers an area of 10,292 Local Bighas; on it are grown Cotton, Urhad, and Rotka. “Mal” and “Boodha Mal,” the two best soils, are somewhat better loam than that of the Talaiti on which grow Wheat, Gram, and Jowar. These soils yield a better out-turn of Wheat than the best soil of the Talaiti, but the latter is considered better for Jowar. These soils have an area of :—

Mal	...	...	36,814 Local Bighas.
Boodha Mal	...	...	7,680 „ „
TOTAL	...	...	<u>44,494</u> „ „

17. The soil though not deep is fertile and yields average crops of Wheat and Jowar. Kirpapore.

18. The Hills in this part of the State, more particularly those situated in the Western half of it, contain large quantities of sand-stone well suited for building purposes; it is mostly of a greyish color, but in places is almost white, in others pink, and one part near the capital it is of a deep red color. Minerals of Central Jhallawar.

To the North-West beyond the sand-stone, stratified lime-stone crops up close to the surface; it is found mostly of a light grey color, but also takes pretty blue and fawn shades.

19. The sand-stone is very useful; it supplies beams of great length, in one instance over 30 feet, roofing slabs 12 or 14 feet long, and thin roofing plates of considerable size, besides good stone for ordinary masonry and ornamental work. The local consumption of these sand-stones has increased much in the last five years, owing both to increased demand and improved communications. The State uses some 2,50,000 cubic feet a year, and the quarries around the capital since 1876, have increased from 16 to 51. There are in all 82 quarries now open, the stones from which find their way as far as Khilchipore, Beora, Rajgurh, Indore and Rutlam to the South, Chapra to the East, Rampura to the West, and Kotah to the North in the shape of mill-stones, beams, or slabs.

20. The income derived by the state is small; the quarries are given in contract for lump sums; at some quarries a customs' duty of 9 pies per cart load is levied, and mill-stones are charged at 3 pies a piece; on all accounts the state only realizes 1,035.

The quarry men are mostly Chamars who have settled here from Kerowli and Bhurtore; they charge Rs. 19/8 and 25/ per 100 cubic feet for stone delivered at the quarry.

21. The lime-stone is much used by the villagers for the building of Houses and Wells, cutting into the size and shape of bricks, dry-stone walls made of it are easily and neatly raised and last well.

22. Kunkar is fairly plentiful, but not of the best quality, for either road metalling or the making of lime.

23. A small quantity of poor copper ore is found near the capital; it was worked once for a short time but given up as altogether unprofitable. Flints and spar are pretty generally met with in the black soil.

The Chowmehla.

24. In the greater part of this district the only stone met with is trap which is of little use for building.

In the Southern portion about Dug a laterite is quarried which cuts well, and being easily bound with mortar and hardening on exposure, is locally much used for building. Kunkar on the whole is rather scarce.

The iron ore in the laterite around Dug is not made use of for smelting. Flint and Cornelian are found in the soil of this district.

Shahabad.

25. Grey sand-stone, of use for Masonry, and roofing Slabs and plates, is at hand all over the district.

In the Upreti Kunkar is very scarce, but is fairly plentiful in the Talaiti, where also lime can be burnt from a lime-stone found near Shahabad itself.

26. Iron ore is found and worked in the Upreti Parganah, it is locally termed "Dhao."

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The Chowmehla.

Shahabad.

The industry is carried on in two separate sheds, in the one called "Kurra," the "Dhao" or ore is smelted, and the impure iron produced is called "Chakti Loha," which fetches on an average a price of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

If a better sort of iron be in demand the "Chakti Loha" is taken to another shed called the "Dokhan" and put into a stronger furnace; this second fusion removes more of the dross, the iron when taken out red hot is well beaten, and these processes together cause it to part with about $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight, it is then known as "Oghali," and cut into two or four pieces according to the taste of the purchasers, who are generally "Turkia Bohras," "Oghali" is about double the price of "Chakti."

27. Another kind of iron called "Lam" is prepared from the "Chakti" for sale to Bunjaras, who take it to Marwar; it is smelted less than the "Oghali" and is sold in large pieces but fetches about the same price.

28. Two years ago this industry had fallen to one-half of what it was six years before, and last year the furnaces were closed, the demand having fallen off. In 1881 and 1882, over 2,000 maunds were exported each year.

29. Iron ore is also present here, and furnaces were at work, but it is some years since they were closed owing to the absence of all demand. Kirpapore.

30. Various colored earths are in particular use, a black earth found in the Parganahs of Patan, Asnawar, and Gungdhar is considered a good hair cleanser; white earth found in the Asnawar, Bakani, Chipa Barode, Pachpahar Parganahs and District of Shahabad, red earth found in the Asnawar, Upreti and Dug Parganahs, and yellow earth found in the Parganahs of Upreti and Dug are all used for plastering or color-washing of houses or painting of earthen vessels. Colored Earth.

31. In central Jhallawar varieties of the Dhao, Gurjan, Kadam, Bael, Dhak, Tendu, (Diospyros Ebenum) and "Curra" cover the hills on all sides; the varieties of Dhao and Gurjan being the most numerous; a brushwood growth of the Dhao species is also present. In parts there is a good growth of Bamboo, and in others some Shesham and Mohwa are found; to the extreme East there are two small areas of Teak-growth containing some 6,000 trees between them, the largest of the trees measures about five feet in girth, but generally they are not more than 2'-8". Trees and Vegetation.
Central Jhallawar.

32. On the plains the Khora (Terminalia Glabra) tree is at the same time the most plentiful and in some respects the best; it grows on the banks of streams and where there is moisture. The other trees are the Mohwa, Jaman, Mangoe, Tamarind, Dhao, Babul, Neem, Gorar (Acacia Proccera) and Behera. The date Palm is found in small numbers. There is another small collection of Teak at a village in the Eastern Parganah. The Pala bush grows in most parts, the Caroundah in a few places. Chowmehla.

33. In the Northern portion of the Chowmehla, beyond a few Mohwa, Jaman, Mangoe, and Neem around or near the villages, the only trees are a stunted growth of Khejra.

To the South of this district, the Khejra and Bher become plentiful; the Mangoe, more particularly, around Dug is much seen, and there are many Jaman and Mohwa.

The Caroundah bush is also pretty general.

Shahabad.

34. In the Talaiti of Shahabad, the greater number of trees are Khair, Khejra, Dhao and Bher. There are a fair number of Mohwa and a few Tamarind, Mangoe, Achar and Jaman. The principal tree of the Upreti is the Mhowa.

35. The calculations of the Ameens during the settlement survey put their number down to close upon 60,000, but there is good reason to believe that this only represents the well grown trees and that the small trees have been left out of the enumeration; trees alienated by grants are also not included; with all these added, the number would probably reach 75,000. *The average gross yield of flowers from a Mhowa tree is put down by different authorities at 65 and 90 seers.*

The experience of the Forest officials in Shahabad shows that only 16 seers or at most one-fourth of the gross yield, reaches the proprietor; the rest is given to the gatherers, who get on first going over the ground an $\frac{1}{8}$ share, $\frac{1}{8}$ share for the second gathering and so on, until it sometimes reaches an equal division of the amount collected. They are also allowed to keep a basketful equal to about two seers. The Mohwa flower is greedily devoured by almost all animals domestic and wild, add to this the pilfering which goes on among the gatherers, and it is not surprising that so small an out-turn is the result.

36. Besides distilling wine from them, the Mohwa flowers are cooked, and take the place of Gur or Sugar with food, the Sahrias of Shahabad often eat them uncooked. From the fruit of the tree, locally known as "Gilu," oil is extracted, and often used to adulterate Ghee.

37. The Mohwa trees are given on contract by the State either to the cultivators within whose village boundaries they are situated, or to outsiders; these fetch on an average Rs 2,700 a year, which represents rather more than one-fourteenth share of the amount which falls into the contractor's hands, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the gross yield of the flower alone. Banjaras on their return journey after delivering salt take Mohwa to other parts of Jhallawar, Kotah, Bundi, Tonk, Jeypore and Marwar; of recent years the export thus made has amounted to 8,300 maunds, or rather more than one-third of the quantity with proprietors, which leaves nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the gross yield for local consumption.

38. Next to the Mohwa, the Upreti of Shahabad is famed for Achar (Aunli) the fruit of which is pickled, and the Chironje (*Buchanania Lati-folia*). These are given on contract like the Mohwa. There is a small export trade in the fruit and seed. The Upreti forests also contain Dhas, Dhak, Salar, fine specimens of the Khora, some Teak, Mangoe and Tamarind trees and a smaller number of Babul and Khejra. In parts the Caroundah bush grow luxuriantly and the Pala bush is present in fair quantity.

39. The Jungle trees of Kirpapore are mostly Salar and Gurjan. About the two or three inhabited villages and their cultivated land, the Mangoe Jaman, Mohwa and Tamarind are found.

Kirpapore.

40. The Durbar pays some attention to the preservation of Timber trees. A small portion of Forest tract amounting in all Jhallawar to 12,260 acres is strictly reserved, and the rest though not so strictly guarded, is cared for, and the cutting down of useful timber trees without special permission is prohibited; a certain amount too has been done in the way of plantations.

41. At the Capital, and 16 miles to the east of it, areas have been planted out with over 17,000 Teak which are doing well.

The following trees have also been reared in nurseries and planted in gardens, or in clumps about Head Quarters, viz. :—

AMALTAS	...	Casia Fistul.
JARUL	...	Lagerstroemia Reginae.
MORSALI	...	Miumsops Eleugi.
PARAS PIPAL	...	Thespesia Populnea.
BHER	...	Lizyphus Jeyuba.
GURAR	...	Acacia Procera.
JAMAN	...	
KHIRNI	...	Mimusope Eleugi.
SHISHAM	...	Dalbgia Latifolia.
TUN	...	Adulla Toona.
CAROB.	...	Ceratonia Siligua.
BASTARD CEDAR	...	Guazama Tomentosa.
SWEET INGU	...	Ingu Dulcis.
RAIN TREE	...	Pitheclobrim Saman.
LESORA	...	Cordia Myxa.
BAKAN	...	
SANDAL WOOD TREE	...	
VARIETIES OF BAMBOOS	...	

While some 10 miles of road about the Capital have been lined with double rows of Siris, Sheshum, Gular, Jaman and Mangoe, and in a few years around the Capital there will be quite a small forest of Babul.

42. On the whole grass is abundant all over the State, the hills are for the most part covered with it, and in the large uncultivated areas on the level it grows luxuriantly. In the Main Area of Jhallawar the State reserves number 213 which yield 1,80,210 maunds (Imperial) of grass, of this amount the State keeps $\frac{1}{4}$ th for its own use almost the whole of it being stacked at Head Quarters. One quarter is given on contract to the highest bidder and gives an average annual income of 1,640, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the grass is cut and sold to the purchasers who reside in the vicinity of the reserves. In Central Jhallawar the average yield is 3 maunds a local higha, equivalent to about 6 maunds an acre.

43. In the Chowmehla the average yield is much about the same. Owing to the spread of cultivation, grass areas are scarce in some parts of this District. —

44. The grass supply of Shahabad, for reasons given before, is much greater than the present demand. The State reserves but a small area; in years of scarcity, however, the Eastern portion of the district is utilized for the forage of the Horses and Cattle of the Raj Establishments, which are quartered there for months together. The few inhabitants of the district keep large herds of cattle, and the State derives a fair income from grazing.

|| Kirpapore has more than enough grass for its own wants.

Villages.

45. In the Western and middle Parganahs of Central Jhallawar, owing to abundance of building material, nearly every village wears a substantial and prosperous appearance, the houses being constructed of neatly cut dry stone, or stone and mud walls, with sloping roofs of thin sandstone plates on stones beams. In the Eastern Parganahs, and a large part of the Chowmehla, the walls of the houses are made of stone in mud, unbaked bricks or mud, and are plastered over. The roofs are supported by wooden beams and are covered with tiles. In the South of the Chowmehla the houses are often raised on frame work of wood filled in with brick and mortar and plastered: they have tiled roofs, and much ornamental dark wood work in the shape of pillars, door and window frames, and pannelling is to be seen. In Shahabad the houses are made of mud and stone walls, and roofing is either of thin sandstone plates or thatch. Well-to-do villagers keep their houses and enclosures neatly plastered with a cow dung and earth mixture, or with white earth, adorning the walls and floors with elaborate patterns in white or red earth, the hand work of the women. In the larger villages are to be seen the pucca-built houses with slab roofs of the headmen and money-lending classes.

46. As in many other parts of India the village sites are usually well above the surrounding fields, and contain many trees and enclosures for cattle. In Shahabad these enclosures stand just outside the village, and are made, walls and roof, of timber, brush-wood and leaves. The dwellings of the menial classes are separate everywhere, as also are those of the Sehrias or principal field labourers of Shahabad. The larger villages in the Chowmehla and Shahabad have rest houses in which respectable travellers and officials can stay; they are also used for village business meetings, and are known by the name of "Chabutra" or "Chaupal;" in Shahabad, they are also called "Atta."

47. The better ordered villages have spots set apart for manure pits beyond the dwelling houses, in which the manure of the different cultivators will be found stored; in other villages the manure is to be seen heaped about promiscuously within or just outside the village; where, at all suitable for the purpose, the lands immediately around the village site are highly prepared with manure, but except in the Chowmehla are not often irrigated. The crops usually grown in these areas are Tobacco, Indian Corn, and Cotton; in Shahabad Kassum is more often sown.

48. Whenever it be possible to make them, each village has at least one tank; they are as a rule shallow, and for the latter part of the hot weather the watering of cattle is dependant on the wells or pools of water in the streams.

49. In the points of population and class of buildings there are only two places of abode which can be said to rise to the distinction of towns, viz., the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, where His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar resides, which contains his Palace, the Courts, Offices, and Establishments of the Durbar, and which is the Head Quarter of the army. It was founded by Raj Rana Zalim Singh in A.D. 1791. The 1881 census showed the population to be composed of 14,212 Hindus, and 6,080 Mahommedans, giving a total of 20,292, in which are included some 2,000 troops and their followers. Towns.

50. Four miles to the South of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan is the City of the same name which was founded 5 years later by the same Raj Rana Zalim Singh, on the site partly of a very ancient town. It is picturesquely situated below the embankment of a large Talao, has well shaded gardens within and partly around its bastioned masonry walls, and is overlooked by thickly wooded hills, on the summits of one of which is a partly built Fort. The town is well laid out in rectangular blocks, with broad streets crossing each other; it is the commercial, as the Chaoni is the official, capital of the State, and contains the houses of the Chief Bankers and Traders as also the Mint, Customs House, Branch Arsenal and other Public Buildings. There are 59 Temples in the town, three of them dating back to the time of the ancient city above mentioned. In 1881 the population amounted to 11,469, there being 9,378 Hindus, and 2,091 Mahommedans. In both the Chaoni and modern town of Jhalrapatan, the excellent building material at hand has been largely used, and many large, tall and handsome buildings are to be seen in the main streets of each.

51. The most interesting of these are the ruins of "Chandrawatti," or old Jhalrapatan, referred to in Tod's Rajasthan Volume II. page 667. General Cunningham also writes about them in Volume II. of the Archeological Survey of India Series. In the last few years this site has been visited by Mr. Garrick, of the Archeological Survey, and his report is expected to be published shortly. Quite recently Dr. Peter Peterson, Professor of Sanscrit of the Bombay University, has explored the ruins with his Pundits. General Cunningham was of opinion that this site was occupied very long previous to the erection of the Temples, the ruins of which are now standing, and which date back to the 6th or 7th century of the Christian era. The building of this old city is attributed to Raja Chandra Sena of Malwa, the immediate successor of Vikramaditya, and it is said to have contained 108 Temples. Old Sites.

Chandrawatti or Old Jhalrapatan.

52. This very picturesque old site lies a little to the South-East of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, about 12 miles distance direct, and some 17 miles by the Driving Road. The old town Srianagri dates back to over 700 years ago. Rata Devi is described in the Rajputana Gazetteer, Volume II. page. 216.

Rata Devi or Srianagri.

Medana.

now in Kotah

53. The ruins of Medana, another old town of the Kychi Rajputs, are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles from Rata Devi ; this place is also mentioned in the same part of the Gazetteer.

Rungpatan.

now in Kotah

54. There are the remains of another not inconsiderable town about three miles South-east of Rata Devi. Though diligently searched for, no inscriptions have yet been found to show the date of this town.

Dilanpore.

55. The present all but deserted town of Dilanpore has some handsome ruins around it ; inscriptions show that some of them are 700 years old a person of the name of Dela Shah is said to have been the founder.

Kantalpore or Kakurni.

now in Kotah

56. Here there are the remains of what must have been handsome temples ; the ruins are scattered over a large area, and mostly on the low ridge above the Parwan. No inscriptions earlier than 233 years ago have been found, but tradition has it the town was founded 1500 years ago by a Rajah who owned as a vassal the Rajah of old Jhalrapatan. The site is two miles South-west of the large village of Sarthal, and by the Cart Road 39 miles South-east of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan.

Sajanpore or old Shahabad.

57. Some eight miles South of Shahabad there are these ruins, said to be the remains of a town founded by Sher Shah Irani before the present town of Shahabad.

Gungrar or Gungdhur.

58. At the South-western extremity of the State, is referred to in the Gazetteer ; some of the inscriptions there found appear to be of importance in an Archeological sense, and are at present receiving the attention of Mr. Fleet of the Bombay Civil Service.

Communications.

59. In Central Jhallawar the main route, for both traffic and travellers, enters the State on the North, at the Amjar river, near the village of Pipalda, and passing southwards through the village of Suket, and the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan, leaves the State at the South near the village of Binda. It is metalled throughout its length of 32 miles, and the rivers and streams crossing it are bridged or passed over by masonry causeways.

60. The main route from the East to the town of Jhalrapatan is a made fair weather road, which has the rivers and streams crossed by masonry causeways as far as the Tehsil village of Aklera, or for some 28 miles. Some three miles further a masonry causeway is now being built over the river Parwan.

61. The main route to the West from the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan is metalled for eight miles, as far as the Au river, which is there crossed near the village of Bhilwara by a pucca causeway ; for some 11 miles further the road is continued on into the Chowmehla as a made fair weather one with crossings.

This road passes on through the Chowmehla *via* Pachpahar, Mesroli and Silehgarh to Pagaria, close to the Tehsil village of Awar in the same fair weather form.

62. In Shahabad a similar style of fair weather road marks the main route from the border near Kailwara in the West to the village of Deori in the East, or for all but eight miles of the entire length of the district from

East to West ; the descent from the Upreti portion of the District into the Talaiti being made by a fine section of winding Ghat Road.

63. The other principal lines of communication in the State are shown in the general map of the State accompanying this report, and are the same as the ordinary serpentine cart tracks which connect the villages with each other, and which like them are mostly impassable in the rains, and unpleasant travelling for two or three months after.

64. There is no water communication, but, when the weather requires it, ferry boats are found plying on the river crossings of the chief lines of traffic, such as at Suket, Bhouras, Khairasi, Bhilwara, and Manohar Thana.

65. There are only two, one at the Chaoni and the other at the town Serais. of Jhalrapatan ; in other places travellers betake themselves to the village rest houses, temples, or camping grounds near Police Chowkeys.

66. The 10 principal trades centres in Jhallawar, and the estimated Trade value of the trade, are given below :—

		<i>Value of trade.</i>	<i>Trade Centres.</i>
1—The town of Jhalrapatan	...	... 44,10,890	
2—Gungdhar	...	... 7,52,536	
3—The Chaoni of Jhalrapatan	...	... 4,67,364	
4—Dug	...	... 4,25,593	
5—Manohar Thana	...	... 3,26,036	
6—Pachpahar	...	... 2,76,359	
7—Chepa Barode	...	... 2,37,962	
8—Awar	...	... 2,17,491	
9—Shahabad	...	... 1,92,062	
10—Nandpore	...	... 1,26,787	

The value of the trade of no other place comes up to 1,00,000.

67. It will be seen that the trade of the town of Jhalrapatan far and away exceeds that of any other centre. Of the trade of the town of Jhalrapatan, 68 per cent. is occupied with Opium. The trade in English cloth is 14 per cent. of the whole, and country cloth is next with 10 per cent. Gur and Sugar take up 4 per cent., and Ghee 3 per cent.

The chief articles of trade at Gungdhar are, European Piece Goods 33 per cent., Opium 27 per cent., and Grain 13 per cent.

In the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan the greatest trade is in Grain, which absorbs 40 per cent., the trade in Gur, Groceries, and English Cloth comes next with 11 per cent. of each.

68. At Dug, Opium is the chief article of trade, taking up 57 per cent. of the whole ; the Grain trade is about one-half of that in Opium and the trade in Groceries and English Cloth, each comes to a quarter of that in Grain.

The Manohar Thana Trade consists of :—

30 per cent.	...	...	Opium.
30	„	...	Groceries.
15	„	...	English Cloth
and the rest miscellaneous.			

The trade of Pachpahar consists chiefly of the following articles :—

Opium	...	...	54 per cent.
Grain	...	...	18 „
Groceries	...	...	18 „

In Chipa Barode almost a half of the trade is in Opium, and nearly another half is taken up by Groceries and English Cloth.

The trade of Shahabad is made up of—

Gur	...	...	26 per cent.
Country Cloth	...	...	17 „
English „	...	...	17 „
Grain	...	...	13 „
Groceries	...	...	13 „

Trade Routes.

69. The main trade routes are shown in the map of the State accompanying this report, the most important are from Haraoti *via* the Gagrone and Dunah passes, and Jhalrapatan town to Indore for the Import and Export of Opium, and for the Import and Transit of Grain. The next heaviest traffic is on the road between Bhaupura and Indore which passes through Pachpahar, Dug, and Gungdhar.

The present trade of the State.

70. The statement below exhibits the average external trade of the Jhallawar State for the past 6 years :—

Abstract Statement of the External Trade of Jhallawar.

Name of Article.	IMPORT.		EXPORT.		TRANSIT.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Opium at Rs. 200 per Maund...	1,299	2,59,800	10,416	20,83,200	5,543	11,08,600
Food Grains at „ 1/8 „ „ ...	3,78,873	5,60,809	1,49,372	2,24,058	2,21,821	3,32,731
Rice at „ 4/0 „ „ ...	3,957	13,828	313	1,352	4,044	16,176
Poppy seed at „ 2/0 „ „ ...	...	...	5,935	11,870	2,848	5,696
Gur at „ 5/0 „ „ ...	5,500	27,500	2,029	10,145	5,499	27,495
Sugar at „ 12/0 „ „ ...	9,700	1,16,400	3,970	47,640	1,848	22,176
Ghee at „ 20/0 „ „ ...	5,454	1,09,080	2,006	40,120	13,044	2,60,880
Karava at „ 10/0 „ „ ...	18,977	1,89,770	17,022	1,70,220	24,165	2,41,650
Tobacco at „ 12/0 „ „ ...	6,086	73,032	1,551	18,612	1,936	23,232
Metals at „ 25/0 „ „ ...	1,583	37,575	608	15,200	261	5,400
Iron at „ 4/0 „ „ ...	1,622	6,488	938	3,952	299	1,196
Country cloth „ „ 40/0 „ „ ...	2,288	91,520	339	13,560	469	18,760
Europe Piece Goods at „ 100/0 „ „ ...	6,590	6,59,000	3,373	3,37,300	5,512	5,51,200
TOTAL Rs. ...	4,36,849	21,46,802	1,97,922	29,77,229	2,87,244	26,15,192

GRAND TOTAL Rs. ... 9,22,015 Maunds worth Rs 77,39,223.

71. The total trade is valued at 77,39,223, of which 21,46,802 are Imports, 29,77,221 Exports, and 26,15,192 Transit which shows the 3 branches of trade to be pretty even in value.

Of Imports Europe Piece Goods is the chief article, and find their way into Central Jhallawar, and the Chowmehla from Indore and into Shahabad from Sipri. The next in importance is Grain which comes mostly from Haraoti, Opium is next, and after it Groceries, Sugar, and Ghee.

72. By far the most important Export is that of Opium, the other chief ones are Europe Piece Goods, Grain, and Groceries.

In the Transit Trade Opium again well heads the list, the next in order are Europe Piece Goods, Grain, Ghee and Groceries.

73. The trade on which customs dues are levied is much in excess of this, or about half as much again, and includes the internal trade passing between the town of Jhalrapatan, the other centres of trade, and the districts which pay export charges at the starting point and import charges at its first destination; swelled in this manner the import trade is shown as worth 45,81,251, the export 35,69,279, and the Transit as 26,15,192 or a total trade worth 1,07,65,722. The article which causes two-third of the difference is Opium, which finds its way from the districts into the Town of Jhalrapatan.

74. For distant traffic Bullock Carts are as a rule used, and from Jhalrapatan to Indore, the chief route, the rates charged per maund per kos are for Opium 4 pies, and for other goods $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies. Modes of Carriage.

The rest of the traffic is carried on by means of pack Bullocks and Donkeys, the hire for which varies from 5 to 6 pies per maund per kos for ordinary goods, while for Grain from Haraoti to Jhalrapatan the hire is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

75. The hot weather in Central Jhallawar is by no means as trying as that of Northern Rajputana; the hot wind sets in later and is less fierce. Cool nights continue often to towards the end of May; the rains as a rule are cool and pleasant and though fever as elsewhere prevails afterwards, it is seldom so destructive as in many parts of India. The cold weather is pleasant and bracing, though there is seldom more than 2 or 3 days frost, and the thermometer in the early morning does not often fall below 43° , the usual range being from 47° to 55° . During the past 9 years there have been only 3 slight visitations of Cholera and one of Small-pox. The rainfall as recorded in the 3 registering stations has been as below :— Climate.

		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	REMARKS.
The Chaoni Jhalrapatan	...	32.69	45.64	13.63	9 years observations.
Jhalrapatan Town	...	35.26	48.19	17.35	Ditto.
Aklara	...	42.40	46.9	38.72	2 years observations, the bad year 1877 not included.

76. The climate of the Chowmehla, being that of Malwa proper, is somewhat cooler than Central Jhallawar, and the rainfall rather heavier; the town of Pachpahar is, however, subject to Cholera attacks, due probably in a great measure to the unconcern of the inhabitants for sanitation. The Town of Dug on the other hand is celebrated in the country around as being peculiarly healthy, its greater height and favourable site being no doubt conducive to this happy result.

77. Among the officials of Jhallawar the climate of Shahabad is most dreaded; this feeling seems to owe its origin to the many deaths which used to occur among the Garrison of Shahabad Fort, who were condemned to drink the stagnant water collected in a reservoir. No doubt the extent of Forest and undergrowth renders the climate malarious for some time after the rains, but in the cold weather the air is quite exhilarating, and on the whole I expect the climate is not so bad as it is painted.

The rain Register at Shahabad records :—

Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	REMARKS.
28.87	35.10	24.06	Four years observations. The bad year 1877, is not included.

6. Fauna.

78. A dozen years or so ago the Jhallawar State bore the reputation of being a good country for game, but sportsmen, privileged and otherwise, have changed this, and now-a-days a few Tigers are only heard of in a few preserved spots among the Northern and Eastern Hills of Central Jhallawar, or the Jungle of Shahabad. In these same preserves, and occasionally elsewhere, Panthers are more plentiful, and Bears are found. In a limited area of the jungle to the extreme South of Central Jhallawar now and again the hunting Leopard is to be seen.

79. There are fair numbers of "Nilgai" and "Sambar," chiefly among the Northern ranges of Central Jhallawar. The "Cheetal," or Spotted Deer frequents a few localities in those same hills and others to the South and East.

The four-horned Antelope is occasionally found in the Rata Devi Jungle.

80. In the West of Central Jhallawar, and in parts of the Chowmehla, Antelopes are seen in considerable numbers, and the "Chikara" is to be seen throughout the State.

There are Wolves and Hyenas in the Western portion of Central Jhallawar, and in the Northern Hills of the same district wild red Dogs are sometimes come across, hunting Sambar and other Deer, in packs of 10 to 20.

Of all wild animals, the Pig is the most numerous, and most destructive to crops.

81. Of birds the ordinary Grey Partridge is found everywhere, and the Painted Partridge along the borders of the hilly tracts.

The common and the painted Sand Grouse are numerous; the former in the plains, and the latter in the low bush jungle skirting the hills. In the cold weather Snipes and Ducks appear in fair numbers. Hares are rather scarce, and on the whole Jhallawar is not a good country for small game.

82. Of other wild beasts, Foxes and Jackals are numerous enough, the "Lungur" Monkey is general, whether in the jungle or in the vicinity of towns and villages. Snakes and Scorpions are not very many, the Cobra and Krait are the more frequently met with, and the largest Scorpions are the more plentiful in the hilly and stony regions. Peacocks, as may be supposed, are well cared for, and therefore no uncommon sight.

83. The Rivers, Streams and Talaos abound with fish good for food, the "Rohu," "Landri," "Sawul," "Singhara," "Chilwah" are the more numerous, Mahsur are occasionally caught in the rivers. Alligators are common in both streams and the larger Talaos.

84. In the way of domestic animals, Camels are not numerous; the climate and nature of the country does not appear to suit them, and they are liable to sudden and epidemic ailments.

The State keeps up in one way and another a good establishment of Horses, and also a small Breeding Stud, and some of the Sondhia Zamindars of the Chowmehla do a little breeding; beyond this horses are scarce. Ponies and Donkeys are both numerous, Mules are very few, but the State has started breeding on a small scale. Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes, and Goats there are great numbers of. Sheep are reared in fair sized flocks in different parts.

The sweeper caste in all parts keep up a fair supply of fowls, and rear the well known village scavenger, the domestic Pig.

The village Dog is not wanting in most parts, and it is only in places, in Shahabad and similar wild regions, where they fall a prey to Panthers, &c., that one is spared their prolonged howls.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

85. The Political History of this young State is to be found in *Aitchison's Treatise Vol. III.*, and the *Rajputana Gazetteer Vol. II.*; to the information therein given there is only to add the fact of the present Chief His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh having become of age a year ago, since which time he has exercised the full power of a ruler then conferred upon him. History.

Events during the
Mutiny

86. The following account of what occurred in Jhallawar at the time of the mutiny is obtained from local sources :—

The first actual sign of any thing connected with the mutiny was the arrival at Khairabad, in August 1857, of Sir R. Hamilton, and three other British officers, from Mehidpore, disguised in native dress. Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh despatched a highly trustworthy officer in his service, Major Sheikh Chand, to escort them into the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. On arrival, they were first lodged in what is now the Agency Bungalow, but at their own request (as being more safe) they were removed to a house in the Chaoni, where they remained for a week as the guests of His Highness, and were then safely conducted to Augar. Shortly after their departure, Captain Showers arrived from Goona, was hospitably entertained, and sent on with a proper escort to Neemuch.

87. About this time a body of mutineers, some 2,000 strong, appeared near Bakani on their way from Mundisore; Moti Singh, Adjutant, was sent to arrest their advance, and meeting them between Bakani and Aklera, he drove them back over the border towards Chapra. After this a much larger force of the mutineers, under the leadership of Tantia Tope and the Rao Sahib, retreating from Neemuch, arrived at Bhilwarra; from there they pressed on to Relaiti, where the Durbar had stationed a battery, which they took, and by sheer force of numbers overpowered the Raj troops stationed at the Magazine, and taking possession of it, rushed into the Chaoni which they began to pillage. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, finding further resistance of no use, successfully interceded with the rebels to stop plundering. Tantia then came to escort His Highness and some of his Sirdars to the Camp of the Rao Sahib, where he was introduced to the Nawabs of Banda and Joara, and asked to throw in his lot with them, and join the rebels. On his refusing, the rebels demanded twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, and only allowed His Highness to depart after he had promised to try and raise that sum. The Maharaj Rana left Adjutant Moti Singh as a hostage in the hands of the mutineers, and that officer was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by them. Instead, however, of raising the money, His Highness, accompanied by Gonda Chobey, effected his escape during the night, leaving the inmates of the Zenana in the charge of his Sirdars, with directions to set fire to the apartments in the event of any attempt at treachery or dishonor. The rebels, finding the Chief had escaped, took all the money in the treasury (1½ lakhs), and through some State officials levied a contribution of 5 lakhs from the town of Jhalrapatan. The rebels then passed on towards Narsingurh. Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh had meanwhile found his way to Gungdhar, from where he returned to the Chaoni after a month and a half's absence.

Famines.

88. There are no reliable famine statistics, and the scanty information obtained has been derived from memoranda recording the decrease of land revenue, and from stories told by old inhabitants of sufferings from this cause. From these memoranda we learn that in A.D. 1846, 1855, and 1862, the State lost revenue.

89. The causes of distress in 1846 and 1862 are not given, but that of 1855 is ascribed to floods and blight.

To judge by the amounts of revenue lost, on none of these occasions could the distress have been great or general, the highest loss, that of 1855; not amounting to more than 2 per cent.

The year 1865-1866 is remembered as a bad one ; for there were heavy rains in December 1865, and January and February 1866, followed in March by rain, hail, east winds, and cloudy skies, which combined to do much damage both to the autumn harvest, and to the young spring crops.

90. The Rajputana Famine of 1868 is said to have been lightly felt, except in the Shahabad District, where local accounts state there was some loss of life. There was a short rainfall in July, and only a few days of rain in August; the autumn harvest was therefore a failure, but as the spring crops were aided by Winter rains, there was a pretty fair out-turn. The State is said to have granted Rs. 25,000 for relief of the distressed, and a similar amount, it is said, was contributed by the Seths of Jhalrapatan. The relief seems to have taken the form of promiscuous charity. The short rainfall of 1877 caused a little distress in the Western portion of Central Jhallawar and the Shahabad District, as the Kharif Crop was almost lost, and the Rabi was much below the average; a few small relief works were undertaken, and food supplied to a limited number of people, but these measures were required more for the immigrants from North-East Rajputana than for the inhabitants of the place. The above meagre record gives but little account of the amount of distress endured or relief afforded, and none of the loss of life sustained. The fact that Jhallawar has been so happily exempt from severe famines is largely due to its fortunate geographical position, as it rarely suffers from droughts. and is placed between fertile Malwa, and grain-producing Kotah.

PART III.

SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

91. By the Census of 1881 the population of Jhallawar consisted of 1,83,039 Males, and 1,57,449 Females, making a total of 3,40,488.

Population.

Arranged according to time of life, the children form 35 per cent., the young men and women 38 per cent., the middle aged 14 per cent., and the old people 13 per cent. of this total.

Out of every hundred of the population, the Hindus of all castes number 94, and the various Mahomedans 6.

92. A complete compilation of the different Hindu castes was not made; so far, however, as it went it gives the following results :—

The Sondhias number 11 per cent. of the Hindus.

Chamars	... 8	"	"
Brahmins	... 6	"	"

Gujars	...	6 per cent. of the Hindus.
Ballai	...	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ " "
Bhil	...	5 " "
Mina	...	5 " "
Mahajan	...	4 " "
Dhakur	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Rajput	...	3 " "

93. Similarly the Mahòmmedan classification is not thorough, and a moiety are returned as of "other tribes;" of those shown, by far the most numerous are the Pathans, who number 30 per cent. of all the Musalmans, the Syeds come next, and number 5 per cent., and Moghuls 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Density of Population. 94. The average density of population for the whole State comes to 127 per square mile.

For the different Districts it is—

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Central Jhallawar including Kirpapore ...	1538 square miles.	2,20,985	145
Chowmehla ...	567 "	93,215	164.40
Shahabad ...	576 "	26,290	45.47

The different parganahs stand in the following order as regards the density of their population :—

Awar	...	(Chowmehla)	...	208.10
Suket	...	(Central Jhallawar)	...	164.61
Ceechat	...	(Ditto)	...	161
Pachpahar	...	(Chowmehla)	...	158
Dag	...	(Ditto)	...	158
Gungdhar	...	(Ditto)	...	156.60
Aklera	...	(Central Jhallawar)	...	148.0
Bakani	...	(Ditto)	...	132
Dilanpore	...	(Ditto)	...	118.10
Chipa Barode	...	(Ditto)	...	115.04
Asnawar	...	(Ditto)	...	112.47
Patan	...	(Ditto)	...	102.66. With the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan included 293
Manohar Thana	...	(Ditto)	...	100.35
Upreti	...	(Shahabad)	...	47.19
Telaiti	...	(Ditto)	...	43.72

95. The people, according to their several occupations and callings, are divided as follows :—

Occupations and
Callings.

The total number of persons occupied with agriculture, which includes all holders of land, whether revenue paying, or revenue free, is shown as 1,65,663, or nearly one-half of the total population; among these are the following paid servants :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
✓ Halis or Farm Servants ...	4564	8	4572
✓ Goals or Herdsmen ...	6281	921	7202
Gara Gobarwala or Cowdung Fuel preparers, ...	7303		7303
TOTAL ...	10,845	8232	19,077

and field labourers as below :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Nindai, Khudaiwala or Weeders ...	21,349	35,872	57,221
Rakhwali, or Watchers ...	3,863	10,574	14,437
Panidenewala, Water suppliers to Fields ...	3,809	11,423	15,232
Charaswala, Well-workers ...	1,556	...	1,556
TOTAL ...	30,577	57,869	88,446

96. Next in point of numbers are the Chamars, who have been returned as 1,419 Males, and 2,308 Females, or 3,727 in all; these, together with the "Kolis," who number 292 Males and 210 Females, in all 502, make up the ordinary labourers, and for the most part furnish the Begar labour; about one-half of them live in the Chaoni. The other chief occupations, and numbers of the laboring classes are:—

Kumhars, or Potters ...	1,824
Weavers ...	1,801
Barbers ...	1,421
Telis, or Oil persons ...	1,030
Carpenters ...	968
Blacksmiths ...	883
Gold and Silver Smiths ...	620
Tailors ...	600

A considerable portion of the population is returned as of Miscellaneous or indefinite occupation, among these are 3,648 Bagaries.

97. Location of the chief cultivating castes.

Location of Cultiva-
ting Castes.

DHAKURS—Are found mostly in the Parganahs of Chipa Barode, Chechat, Sucket, and Patan of Central Jhallawar, the Upreti Parganah of Shahabad and the Awar Parganah of the Chowmehla.

GUJARS—Cultivate principally in Asnawar, Suket, Bakani, and Dilanpore of Central Jhallawar, and Pachpahar and Gungdhar of the Chowmehla.

RAJPUTS—Cultivate throughout the Chowmehla and in the Patan Parganah. In Patan they are Jhala Rajputs, and are lightly assessed under the name of “Chouthan.”

MINAS—Are principally found in the Aklera Parganah, but they also inhabit Chipa Barode, Manohar Thana and Cheehat.

LODHAS—There are a large number of Lodhas in Manohar Thana, who also cultivate in Bakani Dilanpore and Dag.

BRAHMINS—Are cultivators in Asnawar, Cheehat, Bakani and Gung-dhar.

SONDHIAS—Form more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the landholders and cultivators of the Chowmehla, a few cultivate in Bakani.

AHIRS—Are found in Suket and Chipa Barode and in the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad.

KURMIS—Cultivate in Patan, Awar and Pachpahar.

KARARS—Predominate in Shahabad, and are also cultivators in Aklera.

MEWATIS—Are numerous in Manohar Thana.

ANJNAS—Are found in Suket.

TURKIA—Cultivate in Pachpahar.

BOHRAS—Cultivate to a small extent in Cheehat and Patan.

BHILS—Are numerous in Asnawar and a considerable number cultivate in Patan.

Land held by different
Cultivating Classes.

98. The area of land held by the Chief cultivating castes is given in local Bighas below:—

In Central Jhallawar and Shahabad.

Dhakurs . . .	3,903 Bighas.
Minas . . .	32,029 „
Gujars . . .	25,662 „
Lodhas . . .	21,253 „
Kachis and Malis . . .	18,980 „
Brahmins . . .	18,018 „
Karar . . .	17,870 „
Rajputs . . .	16,164 „
Mahajans and Banias . . .	12,660 „
Ahirs . . .	11,819 „
Kurmis . . .	10,792 „
Bhils . . .	8,781 „

99. The above calculation does not, however, include the lands held by Patells, which amount to 1,22,325 bighas. These lands are classed

merely as Patells' holdings, and not under the various castes to which the Patells may belong.

100. In the Chowmehla Sondhias hold 78 per cent. of the land, the Rajputs come next with only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Gujars follow with $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

101. Subject of course to many exceptions, I am inclined to think that the general body of Jhallawar cultivators are not as true as they might be in their dealings, and this is due in great part to the many years during which they were subjected to the action of officials who both misunderstood and mismanaged them. Eight or nine years ago it was a common occurrence for all the cultivators in a village, after having received advances throughout the year on the expectation of the Opium Crop, to immigrate across the border in a body and dispose of this produce to others, and then to be enticed back by promises from the officials, which were as a rule broken.

Character of the Cultivating Classes.

102. Matters have improved since then, and such wholesale dishonesty is of very rare occurrence, but there is room for further improvement, which will come about in proportion to the discernment shown by the revenue officials in separating the dishonest from the honest, and to their treating each according to their deserts.

The Sondhias are probably the least trustworthy, or it may be their misdeeds catch the eye more, owing to their being all located in one part.

103. For cultivating skill and industry the Kurmis stand at the head, and are followed by the Dhakurs, Lodhas, Minas, Karars, Mewatis and so on; at the other end are found Sondhias, Rajputs, and Bhils.

104. Village Head-men are known in Central Jhallawar as Patells, in the Chowmehla as Lamberdars, and in Shahabad as Mehtas. The Patells of Central Jhallawar, in return for exerting themselves to secure increased cultivation, representing village wants, and assisting in the collection of the revenue, receive dues from the State in the shape of land, and remissions on the land revenue. Prior to the present settlement, out of the 885 villages inhabited in Central Jhallawar, the Patells of 250 villages were receiving in dues as much as $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the revenue, those of 239 villages were getting $3\frac{2}{5}$ per cent., while those of the remaining 296 villages were without any dues. To all Patells, receiving less than dues to the amount of 5 per cent. on the collections, the Durbar has now arranged to grant that percentage. The cases of those receiving more than 5 per cent. are under consideration.

Village Head-men.

The Patells of Central Jhallawar on the whole do their work fairly well, but no doubt they will appear to better advantage hereafter, when they all receive alike 5 per cent., and know the amount they get is dependent on the collections.

105. The duties and dues of the Lamberdars of the Chowmehla will be mentioned under the head of Land Tenure. Their main object appears to be to live as much as possible at the expense of the villagers, and for

this purpose they organise parties (locally termed Pacholas), and, on the pretence of village business, spend weeks together at some large Bazar, and then endeavor to debit their expenses to the village.

106. At Shahabad the Mehtas, like the Patells of Central Jhallawar, get dues in land and by remissions, and in the Upreti they are also given Mohwa trees. The Mehtas of 56 villages get dues at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per cent., those of 91 villages receive nothing, while the Mehtas of 28 villages get as much as Rs. 10-8-0 per cent. on the revenue. The Durbar has under its consideration a plan for granting all 5 per cent. as in Central Jhallawar. The Mehtas of Shahabad are rather given to oppressing cultivators, but it is hoped that the new settlement will put this nearly out of their power.

Food of the Cultivating Classes.

107. Indian-corn and Jowar form the staple food of the country. The flour of these cooked over night in Butter Milk is called Rabri, and is eaten next morning. Chapatees made of these Grains are eaten with cooked vegetables, or with young Poppy leaves, Dal of Mung, or Gram. Cultivators who are well off often eat Wheat. On happy occasions Rice and Gur are indulged in. There are usually three meals, the mid-day one during the seasons for out-door labour being eaten in the fields. Sometimes cultivators pick the ripening crops, and throwing the Grain into a fire on the spot, make one big meal for the day from the parched Grain. In Shahabad, Rali and Kodon are the usual food, while in the season the Sahrias subsist largely on Mohwa flowers.

Clothing and Ornaments of the Cultivating Classes.

108. The articles of dress among both Hindu and Mohammedans is the same as worn by these classes elsewhere. Some classes profer particular colors as in the case of the Sondhias; the men dress in white from head to foot, while the women wear red Petticoats with dark blue "Saris," sometimes fringed with metal beading. The cost of clothing is estimated, for a man Rs. 3, for a woman Rs. 3-4-0. In the cold weather a Padded Jacket is worn by some, and others wrap themselves up in Razais or Blankets.

109. The men more usually wear the sacred "Ram Nomi" suspended from the neck, made in Silver or Gold, which costs about Rs. 30; some wear earrings costing from Rs. 10 to 20, and a few Silver Anklets which are priced at from Rs. 10 to 15. The two more common ornaments of the women are Bracelets made of Cocöanut, either plain or set with Silver, which cost from eight annas to Re. 1, and Anklets generally of some chain pattern made of lead, mixed metal or Silver which vary in price from eight annas to Rs. 15. A massive armlet of Silver costing Rs. 40 is worn by some. There is a peculiar and pretty head ornament in Silver worn by the Sondhia women.

Indebtedness.

110. To denote the pecuniary position of the Jhallawar Landholders it is the custom to class them as—

Gurhu-Dewal Assamis .

Manoti-ka-Assamis. .

Khalsa-Assamis.

The Gurhu Dewal Assami is one in the most happy circumstances, who pays his revenue and arranges for all his own expenditure, without the assistance of any money-lender, and is sometimes prosperous enough to engage in money-lending transactions with other cultivators.

111. The Khalsa Assami is his opposite; by misfortune, ill-treatment, a legacy of debt, or, not unfrequently, by his own dishonest ways, he finds himself quite without credit, and has to come to the State for advances of grain for food and seed and cash for the expenses of cultivation; these he receives, but his crops are watched by State agents, and cannot be removed until the value of the advances, the revenue due, and the expense of watching are first paid.

112. The numbers of these two classes have not been precisely ascertained, and they fluctuate from year to year, merging into the second or Manoti-ka-Assamis as the means of the first grow less, or the condition of the third improves. I have found the number of the third class often over-stated, persons of means, who have small advances from the State, having been included among them. Speaking roundly, the proportion of these two classes to the whole number of occupiers, of late years, has been about 50 per cent., the first class being to the third as 3 to 1.

113. The Durbar officials should be more particular in separating the "Gurhu Dewal" Assamis from the "Khalsa;" small advances to the former should come under ordinary Taccavi loans, whereas advances to the latter should be granted in accordance with rules lately framed, which require an estimate of the probable recoveries with full explanations of any difference.

If these directions be carefully followed, the Durbar in a few years will obtain some valuable information as to production and cost of cultivation.

114. Regarding the second class, directions were given 3 years ago to collect accurate information as to their indebtedness, and this has lately come to hand, but prior to noticing it, it is necessary to explain the system with which they are connected, which is known as the Manotidari system.

115. This system is more fully established in the Chowmehla where it probably originated, and from where it spread through the whole of Central Jhallawar; quite recently it has to a small extent found a footing in the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad.

The Manotidari System.

Its Extent.

116. The Mahratta Rulers are believed to have founded it by engaging money-lenders to stand surety (Manoti) for the revenue payments of the uncertain Sondhia, Mina, and Bhil cultivators of those times undertaking on their part, that in recovering advances on this and other accounts, the Manotidars should receive all requisite assistance from the revenue officials. The details of these arrangements are now not known.

Its Origin.

117. The system as it at present exists is as follows :—

As it now is.

Persons, mostly of the money-lending classes, but sometimes those of independant means, among whom are to be found Patells, cultivators,

As regards Cultivators.

and ex-agriculturists, offer themselves as Manotidars, or are invited to take up the duties by the State officials or by the cultivators. By a Manotidar is understood one who contracts both with the cultivators and the State as regards banking transactions with the former; his agreement with the cultivators is that he will pay their revenue as it falls due, provide them with advances of grain for seed, cash advances for agrée-cultural operations, expenses connected with ordinary living, and occasionally extraordinary disbursements on the understanding that they accept the conditions on which these advances are made, and that the produce of their fields is not disposed of elsewhere, until the Manotidars' claims have been first satisfied. The prices at which this produce is to be credited, being either settled by mutual agreement or fixed by State arbitrament.

As regards the State.

His appointment.

118. The Manotidars' contract with the State is that he is appointed, with the State sanction, on condition that he is responsible for the revenue payments of the cultivators, and that he will punctually and faithfully carry out the provisions of his agreement with them, in which case the State undertakes to consider the advances on all accounts made by him to be a first charge on the cultivators crops, and to afford him summary assistance, through its Revenue Department, in the realization of his dues, whenever this may be necessary.

Resignation of Manotidars.

119. Having been appointed, Manotidars cannot withdraw except after due notice, and with the approval of the Durbar; this is to provide against the inconvenience of sudden retirement, and to allow time for fresh arrangements.

Discharge of Manotidars.

Manotidars can be dismissed by order of the State for breaking the conditions of their agreement, or for exaction, and also at the request of the cultivator, if considered reasonable.

The results of Discharge.

120. If dismissed for breach of contract or exactions, the Manotidar forfeits the right to State assistance in the recovery of balances outstanding against cultivators; but, if removed at the request of cultivators, it is first necessary for the latter to satisfy the Manotidar that his claims will be made good either by the new Manotidar, to be appointed, or in some other acceptable manner.

121. In a sense the Manotidar has become a "Malguzar," inasmuch as the revenue of cultivators dealing with him, is paid through him. In other respects he differs from the "Malguzar," who holds a superior status with regard to the land, and collects rentals where he pays the revenue; the Manotidar on the other hand has no concern with the land, unless temporarily made over to him in the case of a heavily-indebted assami, and recovers, *not* rentals, but the advances of all kinds made by him; the Manotidar is in fact a combined, surety for the revenue, and licensed agricultural Banker.

The working of the System.

Neglect by the State;

122. Such is the system; now, as to its working. Of the three parties concerned in this transaction, that is to say the State, the Manotidar, and the Cultivator, the first is in some ways the most important. Occupying as it does the position of umpire, the State has, as a rule, unfortunately

neglected its part, and in consequence, one, or other, or both of the other parties have abused the system to their own advantage.

The Manotidars' claims to profit have in many places risen to absurd heights ; they have complicated and concealed their accounts, and made use of State agency, as it pleased them, to extort as much as possible from cultivators ; indeed there was a time when a whole Parganah (Pachpahar) became temporarily, to all intents and purposes, the property of the Manotidars, who had quite usurped State Authority. On the other hand, cultivators were not blameless, and contrived, by banding together, or in collusion with other money-lenders, to evade payments to their Manotidars, and make away with the produce of their fields; thus each class strove to overreach the other.

Abuses which have crept in.

123. When under these circumstances State aid was granted, the officials often made matters worse by their want of discrimination in distributing it; for at one time reasonable and unreasonable requests were alike complied with, while at another honest and dishonest cultivators were equally coerced.

The neglect of the State officials was also apparent in their selection of Manotidars, almost any one who chose to become a candidate for the office being accepted; in this way persons of little or no capital became Manotidars, and having themselves to borrow money, were obliged to charge high for advances to cultivators. Many Manotidars were persons of doubtful character, and some in their official capacity, as Patells, &c., had local influence detrimental to the interests of cultivators.

Manotidars were permitted to distribute Grain unfit for food, and of little use for seed. Then again their rights were interfered with. When it suited the Officials, they forced Manotidars to advance for all requirements; when, on the other hand, they had Grain of their own, or State Grain to dispose of, they prevented advances being made. And lastly, the system was turned to account by the Parganah Officials, as a plan for collecting the revenue with ease by sending for Manotidar to the Tehsil, obtaining the revenue from them, without reference to the seasons or the cultivators on whose behalf it was advanced, and considering their end secured, left it to the Manotidars to recover whatever they could, by any means.

124. For the past few years the attention of the Durbar has been directed to the many abuses of the system, and some advance towards rectifying them has been made; for instance, the usurpation of authority by Manotidars has ceased, and State assistance is only granted when the justness and necessity are apparent. Revenue Officials are not permitted to compete with Manotidars in business, nor are they allowed to collect revenue direct from the Manotidars without reference to the cultivators with whom they deal. The remedy for other defects, such as the appointment of unsuitable persons, the permission of exorbitant rates and intricate means of profit, and the keeping of complicated and hidden accounts, requires time and opportunity, and will be referred to further on.

Recent endeavours to Correct Abuses.

125. I will now pass on to the consideration of the result of the inquiry into Manotidars' Accounts, up to Sumbut 1938 or 1881—1882 (3 years ago.)

Results of the inquiry into Manotidari Accounts.

The Chowmehla.

In the Chowmehla it was found that nearly 68 per cent. of the revenue payers had dealings with Manotidars. In one Parganah (Awar) there were as many as 82 per cent., and of the revenue payable by the district, 80 per cent. was collected through Manotidars; in another Parganah (Gungdhar) the rate was as much as 88 per cent.

Style of Manotidar.

126. The Manotidars of this district were nearly all of the money-lending class, agriculturists and others being very few. They were almost entirely residents of the Parganahs they had dealings in, and only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were foreigners; in some instances the business was hereditary, and had been carried on for over a hundred years, but the average duration of business appeared to be somewhat over 20 years.

The extent of their transactions.

127. Their extent of business as measured by the amount of Revenue they stood security for, was—

Nearly 12 per cent. did business up to	Rs.	500
Over 23 „ „ „ „ „		1,000
Nearly 49 „ „ „ „ „		5,000
12 „ „ „ „ „		10,000
3 „ „ „ „ „		20,000

and there were two others, one of whom stood security for between Rs. 20,000 and 30,000, and the other for over Rs. 30,000. The total of transactions in Cash and Grain would approach a sum equal to one-and-a-half more of the above figures; that is to say, the Manotidar who stood security for Rs. 30,000 would carry on a business worth Rs. 75,000.

Purposes of Cash Advances.

128. The Manotidars accounts show that advances were given in Cash for the following purposes, and in the proportions shewn:—

For payment of Revenue	... 58 per cent.
To meet the expenses of cultivation	... 24 „ nearly,
For the expenses of ordinary living	... 18 „ nearly,

and the rest, about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., for extraordinary expenses.

Of Grain Advances.

The advances of Grain were—

53 per cent. for seed.

47 per cent. for food.

Dependence of Cultivators on Manotidars.

129. From this it would appear that the cultivators are not dependent entirely on the Manotidars for the supply of their daily wants, and to meet special disbursements; indeed it is known that in the Patan District it is not so. That they have other means is shown by the fact, that, out of the recoveries made by Manotidars, 34 per cent. were in Cash, the remaining 66 per cent. being in kind, almost entirely the produce of the fields, a very small sum being credited for the sale of Bullocks and Ghi. Cultivators, though anxious enough to negotiate with Manotidars for loans, will never open a deposit account with them, and speedily draw out any sums found to their credit.

130. These accounts show that on an average Manotidars only took 10 per cent. per annum on their advances ; but this by no means shows their actual profits as will be presently seen.

Interest on Advances
shown in accounts.

Originally the Manotidars of Chowmehla were allowed to charge interest at two annas in the rupee or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on cash advances ; in one Parganah this is still adhered to, but in the other three the rate has risen to over $16\frac{1}{2}$, 24, and 27 per cent.

Profit of various kinds
taken by Manotidars.

Actual interest.

131. The transactions in produce show several devices favourable to the Manotidar, and these profits do not appear in the accounts. For Grain advanced a return is expected of a quarter more ; this is general and legitimate as the quarter extra is a set off for the trouble and loss occasioned in the storing of Grain, of which the cultivator is relieved. This arrangement is termed "Sewai Bari."

Profit on Produce.

Grain.

The average of the prices for Grain credited to the cultivators' accounts has, as compared with Bazar Prices, been generally to their detriment ; in one Parganah, it was as much as $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yet in another it rose to nearly 9 per cent. in their favour. Besides this, the Manotidar claimed a further discount on the price, which varied from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; thus, exclusive of the "Sewai Bari," the cultivator, by dealing with the Manotidar, lost from 9 per cent. to $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in three of the Parganahs, whereas in the fourth, though he granted nearly 5 per cent. discount, he has gained nearly 9 per cent. in the price, and has thus been a net gainer of 4 per cent. In Opium dealings, prices have varied from 7 per cent. against $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in favour of the cultivator ; but in crediting this produce it is customary to mulct the cultivator of a portion under the name of "Hath Bharai" or handful, which has varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in addition to this there is the discount on the price in two Tehsils, which has come to nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. The net result has been that in Pachpahar the cultivator has lost 16 per cent., in Awar 1 per cent., in Dug $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in Gungdhar $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., by dealing with the Manotidars.

Opium.

132. Altogether, then, the Chowmehla cultivator pays on the one hand from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 per cent. for his Cash advances, and on the other hand he loses in the shape of a handful and discount on the prices of his produce from 1 to 16 per cent. on Opium, and from 9 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Grain, though in one Parganah he has gained 4 per cent. on Grain.

Total Grain to the
Manotidar.

133. The cultivators of this District commenced the year 1881-82 with a cash debt of rather more than a half year's revenue. The year was not a favourable one ; the price of Opium had fallen much the year before, and had continued at a low figure, the rains had not been altogether favourable, and the Grain Harvests in consequence not good. Under these circumstances, the Pachpahar cultivators increased their debt by $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and about doubled their grain debt. I may say in passing that I believe this result to be due more to the very unsatisfactory relations between the Manotidars and Assamis of this Parganah than to any other cause. Manoti matters are worse in this Parganah than any other, and require the immediate and careful attention of the Durbar.

Indebtedness of Manoti
Assamis.

Result of the year's
transactions—Pach
pahar.

134. The cultivators of the Awar Parganah decreased their money debt by $5\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., but considerably increased their Grain debt; the Dug cultivators decreased their money debt by 30 per cent., but their Grain debt continued heavy; the Gungdhar cultivators lowered the money debt by 11 per cent., but they also much increased their Grain debt.

The close of the year left these cultivators of the Chowmehla district with a money debt equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a year's revenue, Dug being best off with a debt of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a year's revenue, and Pachpahar worst with a debt of $1\frac{1}{6}$ the year's revenue.

The accounts furnished by the Manotidars showed that interest formed only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the former debt; but I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this.

Central Jhallawar.

Amount of Revenue.

135. In Central Jhallawar the number of Assamis on Manoti was 42 per cent., or less than in the Chowmehla, which was $67\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and the amount of revenue received through Manotidars was 56 per cent. as compared with 80 per cent. in the Chowmehla.

Style of Manotidars.

136. Of the Manotidars of Central Jhallawar 69 per cent. belong to the money lending classes, $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are persons of independent means, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are agriculturists. They seem to have continued in business for much about the same time as those of the Chowmehla.

The extent of their business.

137. The extent of their business has been similarly divided as in the case of the Chowmehla.

52 per cent. did business up to 500 Rupees.

18 per cent. „ „ „ 1,000 „

28 per cent. „ „ „ 5,000 „

2 per cent. „ „ „ 10,000 „

It will be noticed that a larger number of these Manotidars carry on petty business than do those of the Chowmehla; it is such persons who, dependent themselves on advances at high interest from Soucars, have to charge cultivators still higher interest, and to strive in every way to make large profits.

Purposes of cash advances.

138. Advances were granted for different purposes as below :—

Of cash advances,

62 per cent. were for payment of revenue.

17 per cent. for the cost of cultivation.

18 per cent. to meet ordinary wants of living.

3 per cent. for extraordinary expenses.

The advances of Grain were—

61 per cent. for seed.

39 per cent. for food.

Of Grain Advances.

In the matter of advances for seed, it is often the custom for Assamis to keep by them the Grain required for Kharif sowings, as but little is required in comparison with the seed wanted for the Rabi Crops, which last is obtained from the Manotidars.

139. The cultivators of Central Jhallawar are believed to be more dependent for the supply of all wants on their Manotidars than those of the Chowmehla, but these figures show they cannot be entirely dependent, and it is further seen that they must have means of their own from repayments of the year, of which a quarter were in cash. Of the $\frac{3}{4}$ returned in kind, a very small portion was in Cattle and Ghi.

Dependence of Cultivators on Manotidars.

140. The interest on the cash advances for the year shown in the accounts, amounts on an average to the modest sum of nine per cent., but it can hardly be believed that this is correct, when the following interest, charged by the different Manotidars, is taken into consideration :—

Interest on advances shown in the accounts.

By some, interest is charged under the one name of "Biaz," by others under two names "Biaz" and "Kassar." The lowest interest is $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the Parganahs of Aklera and Bakani. It rises to $15\frac{1}{2}$, 18, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Patan, and Manohar Thana Parganahs, still higher to $21\frac{1}{2}$, 24, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in all but two Parganahs, and reaches the very high figure of $36\frac{1}{2}$, and 41 per cent. in the Parganahs of Dilanpore and Chechat.

Actual interest charged.

141. As elsewhere Grain has to be re-paid at a quarter more as a set off against trouble and loss in storage. The Manotidari prices for Grain, as compared with those of the Bazar, have ranged from five per cent. in favour of the cultivator at Asnawar, to 19 per cent. against him at Patan.

Manotidars profits on Grain.

The discount in the price of Grain, received from cultivators to be credited to their accounts, has averaged about four per cent.

Thus in Grain transactions, the best off, the cultivators of Asnawar, have gained five per cent. in the striking of prices, but lost four per cent. in discount, and remained one per cent. to the good on the whole, whereas the worst off, the cultivators of Patan, lost 19 per cent. in prices struck, to which had to be added $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, making their loss in Grain amount to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

142. The Manotidari prices as compared with the Bazar, in the case of Opium, have varied from nine per cent. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in favour of the cultivator at Dilanpore and Suket, to as much as 15 per cent. and 38 per cent. against him, in the Parganahs of Chipa Barode and Asnawar.

Manotidars on Opium.

The "Hath Bharai" or handful extra taken by the Manotidar, is not so general as in the Chowmehla, and varies from $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. at Chipa Barode to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. at Patan. The discount in price averages about three per cent.

Thus in Opium transactions, the cultivators of the more fortunate Parganahs, as Dilanpore and Suket, have gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and six per cent. respectively, whereas the most unlucky ones in Chipa Barode and Asnawar have lost as much as $18\frac{5}{8}$ and $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

143. In Central Jhallawar then the Manotidars gains are—

In interest from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 per cent.

Total Gain to Manotidars.

In Grain transactions some lose one per cent., but others gain as much as $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In Opium dealings some lose $2\frac{1}{2}$ and six per cent., while others gain as much as $18\frac{5}{8}$ and $42\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Indebtedness of Manoti Assamis.	144. The Central Jhallawar cultivators on Manoti commenced the year 1881-82 with a cash debt which amounted nearly to $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue; at the end of the year the cultivators of Asnawar had reduced the cash debt by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and those of Chipa Barode by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the cultivators of the remaining Parganahs had increased their debt from $\frac{1}{17}$ per cent., and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the cases of Bakani and Asnawar, to $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 33 per cent. in the case of Patan and Aklera, the average increase of cash debt for the whole District being $6\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. At the same time the Grain debt of the whole District was doubled.
Result of the year's transaction.	
Asnawar.	
Chipa Barode.	
Bakani and Asnawar.	
Patan and Aklera.	
The District as whole.	

Interest included in the old debt.	145. The Manotidars accounts showed that of the old debt, i.e., the debt previous to 1881-82, on an average 22 per cent. was represented by interest; in the Parganahs of Aklera and Suket it was as much as $33\frac{1}{4}$ and $42\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; this is evidently more correct than similar figures given for the Chowmehla, but I am of opinion that even these do not represent the true amount of piled up interest included in the principal of the former debt.

The more indebted Parganahs.	146. The Parganah represented as most in debt is Chipa Barode, with a sum against it amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue; it is closely followed by the Suket Parganah, with a debt amounting to nearly two year's revenue.

Remarks on the debt of Suket.	The debt of the latter may be accounted for by the high rate of some of the profit taken by the Manotidars, and to the unfair distribution of the revenue demand; but I am at a loss to account for the large debt of Chipa Barode, a Parganah with numerous natural advantages, and one that has, in comparison with the rest of Central Jhallawar, been very lightly assessed; either the accounts furnished are incorrect, or the debt has been increased for purposes unconnected with agricultural pursuits; it should be remembered, too, that during the unfavourable year of 1881-82, the cultivators of this Parganah did better than any other in the District, and somewhat reduced their debt. I am of opinion that the Durbar should make the Manoti transactions of this Parganah the subject of special enquiry as in the case of Pachpahar.
Chipa Barode.	

Patan and Aklera.	The large increase of debt in the Patan and Aklera Parganahs can only be accounted for by the mismanagement of the Manoti transactions, and dishonest Assamis must have had it all their own way.
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Concluding remarks on the system.	147. Even were it so desired, it would be difficult to eradicate this firmly-established system from this part of the country; but so far from wishing to get rid of Manotidari, it would seem much better to extend an improved edition of it.
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As mentioned above some improvement has been effected, and it remains to notice what more should be done as opportunity occurs.

There is first, the question of appointing only suitable persons to be Manotidars.

The great fall in the value of Opium and Grain of the last few years at once revealed what men of straw many Manotidars were; some could not stand the adverse prices of a single season, and many more became insolvent the second year.

Further Improvements suggested.

Much of the trouble connected with the Pachpahar Manotidari affairs is due to the fact, that, many of the Manotidar's first thoughts are devoted to gambling in prices, and their Manoti business is of secondary consideration.

148. The recent hard times in the money market has obliged many Manotidars to resign or be dismissed; if when the time comes to appoint others, the State can induce large and respectable firms or companies to take up the Manoti business on a large scale, with trustworthy agents appointed in the Districts, one important step in advance will have been taken.

Appointment of Firms and Companies.

When such persons take up the business, there should be no difficulty in persuading them to accept a not very high rate of interest as the maximum to be charged in default of special agreement to take less, to take their profit on produce in one plain way and to make it less, and lastly, to keep simple and accessible accounts.

Better terms as to interest and profit.

When times get better the Durbar should endeavour to get the present Manotidars to reform their proceedings in the same direction.

149. The contract entered into by Manotidars with both the cultivators and the State should be reduced to writing, and all provisions clearly noted in the document.

Written Agreements with Manotidars.

150. Of late years since the Courts of the State have been more firmly established, there has been a tendency on the part of the Civil Court to interfere with the Revenue Department, and take up Manotidari cases; the Darbar should carefully guard against such interference; it is one of the good features of the Manotidari scheme, that it admits of disputes between cultivators and money lenders being quickly and cheaply settled on the spot through the Revenue Department, which is much interested in a fair and speedy settlement.

Interference by the Civil Court in Manoti affairs to be checked.

151. When these various improvements have been carried out, it appears to me the Jhallawar State will be possessed of a good agricultural banking arrangement; there will be wealthy and respectable firms to supply the ever-needed capital to the occupiers of the land, on fair terms, their interest in these occupiers being increased by their standing security for their revenue payments, which would induce them to treat the occupiers leniently, bring to notice cases of over assessment, and be ready to mention whenever circumstances required the suspension or remission of revenue, while as a return for guaranteeing the revenue, and the well-being of the cultivators, these firms could look to speedy and free assistance from the State in recovering all advances with the legitimate profits accruing.

152. The position of the cultivator would be a good one were he assured of the supply of his yearly wants on good terms, of a fair price for his produce mutually agreed to, or else settled by State arbitrament, and of the inexpensive and re-paid settlement of all differences with his money lenders.

The presence of the State, as the guarantor of the right performance of the contract on both sides, and the accepted arbiter in case of differences, would complete the arrangement.

153. In writing thus favourably of an improved Manotidari system, I do not wish to be understood as advocating the position of a "Manoti Assami" in preference to that of the "Gurhu Dewal," or self-supporting Assami as the latter, being in comparatively affluent circumstances, is ever master of the situation, but it is in comparison with the "Bunnia-cum-court-worried-Assami," and the "Khalsa Assami," that the "Manoti Assami's" position is a pleasant one; the unhappy lot of the first commencing with an ever increasing bond, and ending with the sale of his holding, is well enough known, while the "Khalsa," or State-supported Assami, gets little sympathy from State Officials, who have seldom the leisure to think much about him, and often enough neither inclination nor experience to guide them in considering his interests, and he cannot touch the produce of his fields until all State demands (and frequently more besides), are satisfied.

Mortgages and sale of wells and land.

154. The settlement papers give the following information as to sales and mortgages :—

There is only one instance of a well being sold alone; this is in the Bakani Tehsil, where a temporary well has been sold for Rs. 25.

Sales.

Sales of land are confined to the Chowmehla, and almost all to the Parganah of Pachpahar.

In that Parganah 524 Bighas of land have been sold by Watandars to other Watandars. The price for irrigated land averaged Rs. 160 per Bigha, while that for unirrigated land is not known, as it was sold together with irrigated.

In the Awar Parganah two Bighas of irrigated land have been sold by one Watandar to another, but the price paid is not stated.

Mortgages.

Wells.

155. In the Chipa Barode Parganah 19 pucca wells and one kutchha one have been mortgaged; the consideration in the case of pucca wells has varied from Rs. 600 to Rs. 34, and for the kutchha well it was Rs. 71; the terms are all the same, that is, the well is to be released on payment of the original sum without any interest.

In the Suket Parganah 9 pucca wells have been mortgaged, the sums of money given varying from Rs. 450 to Rs. 30. In Asnawar two pucca and one kutchha well have been mortgaged, for which sums varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 53 have been advanced.

In Dilanpore one pucca well has been mortgaged for Rs. 160; and in Bakani one pucca well, (consideration unknown), and five kutchha wells, for from Rs. 27 to Rs. 104.

In the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad two pucca wells were mortgaged for Rs. 20 each. In all these cases the conditions were the same, re-payment of the original sum.

156. Altogether 831 Bighas have been mortgaged, of which 120 Bighas were irrigated; the mortgagers and mortgagees were both occupiers of land; the condition was that, on the sum due being re-paid without interest at the end of the agricultural year, the land would be released.

Land.
Central Jhallawar.

In the case of irrigated land the consideration has been Rs. 11-4-6, Rs. 21/13, Rs. 32/4, and Rs. 98/12 per Bigha, and for unirrigated Rs. 18-7-3.

In this district 7836 Bighas of land have been mortgaged, which includes 1352 Bighas of irrigated land; the mortgagers and mortgagees were Lamberdars, Watandars, and Khatedars, *i.e.* "Juna Karsans." The conditions usually were, that if the loan was paid back within two or three years it was to bear interest @ 18 and 24 per cent. per annum, but if paid afterwards, the original sum was to be doubled. The considerations in the case of irrigated land have been from Rs. 11-14-6 to Rs. 98-12-6 per Bigha, and in unirrigated from Rs. 6-10-8 to Rs. 37-8-0 per Bigha.

The Chowmehla.

In Shahabad only 35 Bighas of land (unirrigated) have been mortgaged, at a rate varying from Rs. 2-5-4 to Rs. 4-5-9 per Bigha, the arrangement being, that the land would be released on payment of the original sum, at the end of the agricultural year, without interest.

Shahabad.

157. Hearth fees known as Gurh Jhopri, Kholri, Jamdari, are taken indifferent parts of the State as below :—

Hearth Fees.

Chipa Barode.—The former rates vary from three annas per house yearly to Rs. 3-15; the re-cent arrangement is to charge four annas in the villages, and six annas in Chipa Barode itself to non-agriculturists.

Patan.—The rate varies from four annas in the case of Mahajans, to six for Kumhars, for the whole caste, whether it increase or decrease.

Dilanpore.—Non-agricultural castes from four annas to one rupee.

Cheehat.—The rates vary from three annas to Rupees 1-4-0 for non-cultivators.

Asnawar.—At the village of Asnawar only non-cultivators pay from four to nine annas.

Suket.—Non-agriculturists pay from two to eight annas.

Manohar Thana.—The rate varies from two annas to one rupee. Brahmins are exempted.

Pachpahar.—The castes in a body are charged a lump sum, which varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 in the case of Mahajans, to eight annas in the case of menials.

Awar.—The rate varies from two annas to Rs. 4 and is fixed without reference to the well-being of the individual; a Chamar pays Rs. 4 while a Mahajan pays two annas.

Dug.—Sums have been fixed, to be paid by the several castes, which must be made up by cultivators, if non-cultivators be too few or poor; they range from Rs. 1 in the case of Dhobies, to Rs. 163 in the case of Mahajans. 70 per cent. of the proceeds are taken by the State, and 30 per cent. are given to the hereditary Manotis and Canongoes.

Gungdhar.—Non-agriculturists pay sums varying from eight annas to Rs. 3.

Shahabad.—Non-agriculturists pay from two annas to Rs. 1/8, but upon no principle; it rests with the local authorities to fix the assessment.

Village Servants.

158. *Khati or Carpenter.*—Is expected to make and repair all the wooden portion of agricultural implements; and in a few villages to supply a bed, and place wood work on the roof of a house.

Duties.

Lohar or Blacksmith.—To make and repair the iron part of agricultural implements.

Kumhar or Potter.—Supply earthen vessels.

Hajjam, Nai, or Barber.—To shave.

Chamar.—To supply and repair leather portions of agricultural implements, repair shoes. In some villages supply shoes for the Patells (generally two pairs.)

Dhobi.—To wash clothes.

Ballai or Messenger.—To wash the threshing floors.

Bhungi or Sweeper.—Take away sweepings.

Sansri or Chowkidar.—The village Policeman.

159. These servants receive many dues, which vary not only in the different Parganahs, but also in villages, and consist of an allowance of grain per plough from 15 to 30 seers, an allowance of Opium per lift of a well, generally about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb., an allowance of Sugar-cane juice and Gur per field of Sugar-cane; sometimes cash to the amount of Re. 1 per Bigha; again one rupee in cash on the birth of a son, eight annas on the birth of a daughter, and three rupees on a marriage.

The Chamars in some villages are allowed the skins of all dead animals, in others only half. In some villages they do not get the skins of Patell's cattle, and in others they have to give Patells a skin every second year. A basketful of poppy heads is a due in some villages.

Wages of Field Labourers.

160. Farm Servants, or "Halis," are engaged for the year or for the month. If engaged for the year, and on cash payment, they get usually two rupees a month, two to three maunds of Grain, a pugri and blanket, or a pair of shoes and blanket, occasionally they get as much as four rupees a month. Others are engaged for the year on the understanding that they

Farm Servants.

get a share of the crops on the cultivation of which they are employed ; this share varies from one-fifth to one-eighth of the gross produce ; they also get a pair of shoes and a blanket.

If engaged by the month, the terms are two rupees a month, and sometimes a pair of shoes and a blanket.

161. For weeding, the wage is one anna per day. For watching young crops, at the rate of three to four rupees per month. For watching ripening crops, at the rate of one rupee a month, and a small daily allowance of Grain. For extracting Opium juice, the wage is at the rate of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. For peeling Sugar-cane, one anna and four pies per day. For reaping Grain, three seers of Grain per Bigha. For digging up ál, from three to four annas a day. For ploughing, from two to three annas a day. Day Labourers.

162. The Soondhias and their peculiarities have been described in the *Gazetteer* ; the only other peculiar class in the State are the Sehrias of Shahabad ; they are Maila Bheels, who came either from Oodeypore or Northern Rajputana. They profess the Vishnoi faith, but do not hold Brahmins in reverence ; they have Panchayets to settle their disputes ; they are honest but lazy, and show timidity and suspicion of strangers. Field labour, or the collection of jungle produce for sale, are their usual occupations. Marriage and other Customs.

163. Widow re-marriage is very common ; in fact all classes practise it except Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Kayaths, though it is more frequent among the lower than the higher castes. It is termed, "Nata-Kagli." Kagli is a fine or due taken by the State from the bridegroom, which varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. If the parents of the widow be alive they take from her from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, and a similar amount from the man. The other kind of widow re-marriage, termed "Majarka," which is practised in Shahabad, will be referred to under Land Tenures ; the difference between the two is that in the "Nata" the man takes the widow to his house while in the Majarka the widow invites the man to her house.

164. At every Tehsil town and village of any pretensions a weekly market (Hath) is held, which is attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages in their best attire. Here supplies are purchased, and a general merry meeting takes place.

The only periodical Fair is held at Khairabad every twelfth year (it occurred this year, 1885), and is peculiar to the "Maritwal" Mahajans, who assemble in great numbers at the "Bilodi Mataji" Temple in the village. The Fair lasts four days, during which the Panchayat of the caste sits in judgement on all who have transgressed caste rules since the last Fair, and re-instates them in their good graces, on payment of fines which are made over to the Temple, where a daily ration always awaits the needy, whether Hindu or Musalman, who pass that way. It is the custom that no one can leave the Fair out of caste. The usual miscellaneous goods seen at Fairs are offered for sale.

165. There are two large cattle Fairs held at Jhalrapatan, one in October on the banks of the Chandarbagha stream, when about Rs. 7,000 head of cattle are sold ; the other in April on the bank of the Talao, where on an average 11,000 head of cattle are disposed of. There is a Cattle Fair at Manohar Thana on the banks of the Parwan in February or March, where some Rs. 10,000 worth of cattle change hands, and another Cattle Fair is held at the "Sitabari" Springs near Kailwara, in Shahabad in April, when about Rs. 14,500 worth of cattle are sold.

166. The other Fairs are, one at Chipa Barode in February, which lasts for 15 days, when general goods are sold, and some bathing and worshipping in a stream takes place ; one at Gungdhar in the Chowmehla in April, where general merchandise is sold worth about Rs. 10,000 ; a small one at the village of Kiasra of the Dug Parganah in May ; and a gathering of Turkia Bohras near Chechat, at the tomb of Sheikh Abraham, Turkia Bohra, in the rains, where some 1,500-persons collect and enjoy themselves.

Land Tenure.

Central Jhallawar and Shahabad.

Holdings and Holders.

167. In the eleven Parganahs of Central Jhallawar and Shahabad land is held on the Ryotwar or Assamiwar system.

The holdings are termed "Khatahs," and the holders, who are known as "Khatedars," obtain their lands directly from the State, and are also directly responsible to the State for the payment of their land revenue.

Original holdings.

The oldest and original holdings are those of the descendants of persons who were either the founders of villages, or settled in the villages at the time they were founded.

Proposed alteration.

In future new occupiers will require "Pattas," signed and sealed by the Tehsildar, before their occupancy can be acknowledged.

The tenure of land has up to the present been arranged for through the Patells of the villages, who provided intending occupants with holdings from the lands of those wishing to relinquish, or of those absconding, and (if no such lands were available), from the culturable waste ; the Patell informed the Patwaree, who entered the new holding in the State books.

Tenure partly heritable and transferable.

168. This tenure is under certain circumstances both heritable and transferable.

If the Khatedar be solvent, or if, being in debt, his heir accept the debt, the holding passes on to the heir.

The heirs of Holder.

The heir in the first instance is the son, and in the absence of a son, the widow, provided she does not remarry.

Hereditary right peculiar to Shahabad.

On a widow's re-marriage her holding becomes the right of the nearest relative. In the Shahabad District, among certain classes, the widows form a peculiar connection locally known as "Majraka," by which a widow invites a man to come and live with her at her late husband's home, and in such case the widow does not lose her right to her late husband's holding, and on her death the land is divided equally between her children by the husband, and her children by the latter connection. If the heir be in debt but repudiates that debt, and if the creditor be willing to take over the holding to cultivate, he is given possession until his debt be satisfied.

If a "Khatedar" die in debt to the State, and have no heirs, his wells (if he has any,) and dwelling houses, are sold to satisfy the State claim; it is said however that this is not the custom in the Suket Parganah.

Remarks.

It should be the same as elsewhere

169. No "Khatedar" has the right to sell his holding, as considered by itself, but should he be the owner of a well or Oorie (water lift) pucca or kutchra, in selling these, he is at liberty to part, at the same time, with such lands as are irrigated by them.

Right of sale.

Proposed addition.

Subject to Tehsil sanction so as to avoid loss of revenue. The person taking the well should undertake to pay the revenue of the land under it before it is made over to him.

170. In the Patan Parganah, it is said, a "Khatedar" can mortgage his land by itself, but, in all the remaining Parganahs, he can only mortgage such land as is irrigated by a well or Oorie he owns, and wishes to mortgage.

Right of Mortgage.

Remarks.

As in the case of sale, the mortgager should first guarantee there will be no loss of revenue.

171. A holding can be relinquished as a whole or in part, permanently or temporarily, if the occupier can get another person to take it up. In such a case the approval of the Patell is required, to ensure the fitness of the proposed occupier.

Relinquishment of holdings.

A holding can also be given up, wholly or in part, for good and sufficient reason, such as inability to meet the expenses of cultivation, without the Khatedar arranging for a new occupier; the genuineness of the reason has, however, to be vouched for by the Patell.

Proposed addition.

Written applications should be made for relinquishing holdings in part or altogether.

If the approval of the Patell cannot be obtained, the "Khatedar" can petition the Tehsildar at the proper season, who will decide the matter.

Proposed addition.

"Or refer to the Mal Sadar for orders."

If the relinquishment be temporary, possession is restored in accordance with the conditions made at the time; the understanding usually is that the land will be returned whenever the former holder wishes, after the crops in the ground have been reaped. If no terms be made at the time, it is considered that the "Khatedar" has permanently given up his land, and has no further claim to it.

Rights retained in relinquished holdings.

172. "Khatedars" are dispossessed of their holdings for four reasons—

The dispossession of holdings, causes for.

1.—Non-payment of revenue.

2.—Absconding when in arrears.

3.—On the reasonable request of a Manotidar to obtain temporary possession.

4.—Confiscation consequent on crime.

The Tehsildars have power to dispossess for non-payment of revenue; when thus dispossessed the "Khatedar" cannot be re-instated until he has paid the sum due, and in the Parganahs of Chechat, Aklera, and Bakani, he has in addition to pay such interest as may be deemed proper;

The non-payment of revenue.

Remark.

It should be the same for all Parganahs, either no interest or interest at one rate.

he is also liable to be called upon to furnish security prior to getting back his land. If his land has been improved meanwhile, he cannot get it without the consent of the present holder, and then only if he compensates him for the improvements made.

Rights retained.

Proposed alteration.

The Mal Sadar would not sanction the dispossession of an Assami for Non-payment unless it were habitual, and the Assami found to be dishonest, in such a case why should he retain a right in his old holding? moreover it is not encouraging to the Assami who re-places him to know he may have to give up the land again at any time.

If it be considered proper to let such a dispossessed Assami occupy again, let him have unoccupied land, instead of his old holding.

In the case of Absconding Holders.

Various customs as to rights retained.

In Bakani, proposed alteration.

This absconding of Assamis is the worst feature of present system of tenure and everything should be done to discourage it.

The causes mostly are three.

Dishonesty.
Oppression.
Poverty.

If dishonesty be the cause the absconders right in his holding should be taken away. If his running away be caused by oppression or by poverty a three year's limit might be allowed within which he could claim his holding, on condition that he paid up the arrears due, and made good the cost of improvements in his land, during his absence, and if oppression were the cause it will be a matter for consideration what compensation should be awarded against the oppressor.

Whatever be arranged should be the same for all Parganah and classes.

If the land be as he left it, he will get it at the end of the agricultural year.

173. In the case of absconding Khatedars both the periods within which Assamis rights are retained, and the terms on which they can re-obtain their holdings, vary much, and seem to have been left to individual caprice, as will be seen from the following :—

In the Bakani Parganah, many villages allow the absconder to get back his holding whenever he may return; in others the period varies from one year to ten years.

As to the terms on which the run-away can be re-instated, most villages require that he should pay the sum due with interest @ 24 per cent. per annum, and then get possession at the end of the agricultural year.

In others, there are the same terms but no interest is charged, while in one case it is stipulated that if the land has been improved during the absence of the absconder, he has lost his right in it.

In the Chipa Barode Parganah, in the case of irrigated lands, the Khatedar can lay claim to them if he returns within 12 years, but he must make good the cost of any improvement effected. In Chipa Barode.

Unirrigated land can only be got back with the consent of the present holder.

In the Parganah of Suket the run-away Assami is granted two years grace, within which to return and pay up his debt, after which his claim to his holding expires. In Suket.

174. The cultivating castes of the Manohar Thana Parganah have each their own customs. The Minas allow the right in a wholly unirrigated holding to be retained for only a year, on payment of the balance due; but if there be irrigated land as well, there is no limit to the time within which the holding can be restored, on payment of the same, due; if however, the irrigated lands have been improved, the Khatedars right is lost. The Lodhas of this Parganah allow a year for all land, on paying up without interest, and the Loahs agree that if the Khatedar be a descendant of a founder of the village, he can regain possession of all land whenever he chose to return; but if the occupant be of only four or five years standing his right is lost from the day he leaves. In Manohar Thana.

In the Cheehat Parganah irrigated land can be claimed at any time, and the period for unirrigated land is fixed at five years; interest is charged, but at no particular rate. In Cheehat.

175. The cultivators of the Patan Parganah, like the Lorahs of Manohar Thana, allow holders of long standing to re-obtain possession of all land, at any time, on paying whatever be due, without interest; the ordinary holder is allowed three years within which to claim. In Patan.

The cultivators of Dilanpore can get possession of irrigated land, on payment of what is due, at any time, but must compensate for improvement. In Dilanpore.

In the Aklera Tehsil old cultivators can claim their holding whenever they return. In Aklera.

The Asnawar cultivators, in the case of all land and all holders, allow possession to be regained, at any time, on payment of what is due, with the prevailing rate of interest, but in the case of irrigated lands, they must compensate for improvement, and cannot obtain any fresh irrigated land. In Asnawar.

In the Parganah of Shahabad no right in his holding is retained by an absconding Assami. In Shahabad.

176. If a Khatedari holding be temporarily transferred to a Manotidar, he can regain possession whenever his debt is made good, or failing that, whenever the Manotidar agrees to it. This requires an order from the Mal Sadar. Temporary Dispossession in favor of a Manotidar.

177. When a Khatedar is dispossessed by a Durbar Order for any crime, he can only be restored by another Durbar Order. Dispossession on Account of Crime.

The former system of holding granted remission for land lying fallow, its bad effects.

178. Under the old arrangement, only such lands of a holding as were cultivated, were *supposed* to pay the full revenue demand, those lying fallow being granted remission under the names of "Purraṭ," and "Herkkat" "Chut;" this plan threw lands out of cultivation, acted as an inducement to cultivators to take up more land than they could till, and led to collision between district officials and occupiers, detrimental to the Durbar's interests.

Disallowed by the new settlement.

Under the present settlement, holders must pay full rates for all lands occupied.

Rights in trees under the Assamiwar system.

179. The Khatedar tenure, carries with it the right, for personal use, of all trees sown on the holding by the Khatedar, but if cut down for sale, the State claims one-fourth of the price; the State also claims the right to buy such trees, for its own use, at half price.

The Khatedar has no right in trees, on his holding, not planted by himself.

To encourage Assamis to retain their holdings, it might be directed that, in the case of land being held for 12 years consecutively, the trees on it should become the property of the Khatedar.

This might the more readily be done now, as land in a khata, whether cultivated or not, has to pay full revenue rate.

Sizes of Holdings.

180. The holdings under this tenure are small; in the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar 62 per cent. of them are under 20 Bigahs or 10 acres, and of these a third are from one to five Bigahs, or from half an acre to two and-a-half acres in area.

One-third of all the holdings are between 20 and 100 Bigahs, or 10 to 50 acres, and only ten holdings are more than 500 Bigahs, or 250 acres, in extent.

In the Parganahs of Shahabad, 69 per cent. of all the holdings are under 10 acres in size, and more than one-third of these are under two-and-a-half acres, more than one quarter of all the holdings vary from 10 to 50 acres, and there are none larger than 250 acres.

Duration of Holdings.

181. Were the periods during which holdings are retained divided into groups, of respectively, under 5 years, between 5 and 12 years, between 12 and 30 years, and between 30 to 50 years standing, the numbers would be found pretty equal; but the holdings of more than 50 years standing largely exceed any one of the above groups.

Mode of Cultivating Holding.

182. Owing probably to the majority of the holdings being small, the Khatedars do not sub-let much.

In Central Jhallawar only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the land under cultivation is thus sub-let.

Cultivation through farm servants is more general, and a quarter of the cultivated land is tilled by this means; cultivation is mostly carried on by the household of the occupier, 58 per cent. of the cultivated area being tilled in this manner.

The remaining 13 per cent. of the cultivated land is occupied by the temporary or wandering class of holders, (Paikasht) who seem to fancy a change.

183. In Shahabad, only one-third per cent. of the cultivated area is sub-let. Land cultivated through farm servants amounts to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cultivation by the household represents $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all cultivation, and the wandering cultivators till $14\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

184. The tenure of land in the Chowmehla differs from that of the rest of Jhallawar; the State, instead of settling with individual occupiers for the payment of the revenue, has to deal with village communities, who accept the responsibility for paying the State demand, arrange for the cultivation of the village lands, the distribution of the revenue, the participation in profits, or making good any loss.

Land Tenure the Chowmehla.

Village Communities.

185. The members of these Committees are known as Watandars; they are the descendants of the founders of villages, and of those who settled in the villages at the same time; they are represented by, Headmen who are descended from the senior branch of the founder's family, and call themselves Zamindars, but are known in documents, and by State officials, both by that name, and also by that of Lamberdar.

Known as Watandars.

Represented by Zamindars or Lamberdars

As a recognition of his position, the Zamindar or Lamberdar receives land from the State partly free of revenue; it is called "Khote," pays half revenue every other year, and passes from father to son, irrespective of the latter's fitness to carry on the duties of a Lamberdar, which, if the recipient be incapable, are performed by some other member of the family* This land cannot be sold, but may be mortgaged.

Sign of Recognition by the state.

186. The Lamberdars, as representing the Watandari community, arrange for the cultivation of land. In order to do this effectually, they grant leases, both for the lands held in common by the community, and for the lands held by individual Watandars, who may desire to sub-let them. In like manner they make advances to cultivators in want of assistance, or procure advances for them. They attest the sale or mortgage of lands or wells, and the village expenditure is incurred, and the revenue paid, through them.

Lamberdar's duties.

The Lamberdars usually receive the following dues from the villages:—

Dues received by Lamberdars from villages.

In Pachpahar itself, the Lamberdars receive, for the birth of a son in any family, a cocoanut, and for the birth of a daughter, 1 pisa.

187. In the Pachpahar Parganah there are five Parganah Lamberdars; in the villages of Guraria Jogra, Guraria Mana, Magra, Kotra and Sarode, these Lamberdars are the descendants of persons of distinction who first settled in the Parganah, and the members of whose families separated and founded other villages in the neighbourhood; they are known also as "Tikait Zamindars," and they keep their women in "Parda." They receive extra grants of land from the State, and are expected to give assistance when Parganah affairs need it.

Parganah Lamberdars.

*NOTE.—The land is not always separately marked, off but is deducted from the revenue paying area.

The other three Parganahs of the Chowmehla have no recognised "Tikait;" but, in the Gungdhar Parganah, the Patells of Ooneil and Bhatkeri have obtained extra influence on account of their wealth.

The Watandari Tenure.

188. The Watandari tenure varies according to the custom prevailing in different villages. For instance a Watandar's interest may extend over a whole village, over a portion or patti, over both a patti and another portion held in common, or only over the land in his own possession; these interests are both hereditary and transferable, and are never lost by absence.

According to the extent of such interest, a village is considered as "Gol" or Zamindari, "Pattidari," "Ghair Mukammil Pattidari" or "Kabzewan".

The only restriction to the sale or mortgage of shares, or lands, is the right of pre-emption by the community, and the attestation of the Lamberdars to the transfer.

In the Gungdhar Parganah, however, this right of transfer seems to have been lost, and revenue paying land is rarely mortgaged and never sold.

Watandars are permitted to adopt heirs from their own families, but any other adoptions must be ratified by the rest of the community.

189. If a Watandar becomes a defaulter and absconds, he must make good the amount due before he can be restored to his rights.

A Watandar holds his own land at the revenue rates of the village; if he sub-let on his own responsibility, any gain or loss belongs to him, but if he sub-let through the Lamberdars, the gain or loss is shared by the village.

"Karau" Cultivators.

He is also able for the time being to divest himself of his position as Watandar, and take his land on lease at favoured terms from the Lamberdars, when his responsibility only extends to the payment of the rent agreed upon. He then becomes a "Kararu" cultivator, or one who agrees to cultivate the land on terms granted in the lease. Sixty seven per cent. of the land in the Chowmehla is occupied by the Watandars, of which 12 per cent. is with Lamberdars.

"Juna" or Gaon
"Shahi" Cultivators.

190. The next tenure is that of the "Juna" or "Gaon Shahi" cultivator, who has generally held his land for many years, and built a well, kutchra or pucca, with the permission of the Watandars.

This tenure does not admit of the land being sold, but it may be mortgaged; it is hereditary, and the holder cannot be dispossessed except for non-payment of revenue, fixed at the village rate. This cultivator may sublet his land on the same terms as a Watandar, and like the latter can take his land on "Karani" lease. The "Juna Kaisans" have 22 per cent. of the land in their occupation.

191. The remaining cultivators are temporary or Paikosht, and obtain their land on "karani" lease for one, two, or three years; their rights are limited to the condition in their Puttas; 11 per cent. of the land which belongs either to Watandars or "Juna Kairsans" is temporarily occupied by these cultivators.

The Paikasht Cultivators.

192. For these purposes the lands are divided into "Gaon Shai" and "Kararu" holdings, the former being assessed at the revenue rates for the village, and the latter at rates agreed upon.

Distribution of the revenue demand and sharing in profit and loss

If the total receipts exceed the State demand, the excess, and if less, the difference, is distributed among the "Gaon Shahi" holders.

The profits derived from fresh cultivation (Karwas) during the term of contract are the right of the contracting community.

193. The proportion of small holdings, that is, those not more than 10 acres in size, is even larger in the Chowmehla than in the Central Jhallawar District, amounting to as much as 79 per cent. of all the holdings, but as one person often possesses more than one holding (as reckoned by the Settlement Department), the above is not a fair comparison.

Sizes of Holdings.

In a communal tenure such as that of the Chowmehla, land is of course kept longer in possession, and more than half the holdings are reported as having been in possession for over 50 years.

194. Cultivation by means of the household is the rule in the Chowmehla, in Pachpahar 77 per cent., in Awar 86 per cent., and in Gungdhar 70 per cent. of the land is tilled in this manner.

Modes of Cultivating.

Sub-letting is practised to the extent of 18 per cent. in Pachpahar, 6 per cent. in Awar, 9 per cent. in Dag, and 7 per cent. in Gungdhar.

"Hali Kasht," or cultivation through farm servants, is little practised.

195. The present fiscal divisions are, nine in Central Jhallawar, four in the Chowmehla, and two in Shahabad, or in all fifteen; the revenue charges involved being from Rs. 24,246 to Rs. 1,58,152. These divisions are defined for the most part by natural boundaries, and each separate charge is within a ring fence. This was not the case formerly, when villages of one Pargana were found surrounded by those of another. Deducting their cost to the State in Revenue and Police administration, the net revenue per square mile derived from each of these fiscal divisions, shows their relative value from a revenue point of view, to be as below :—*

Holdings.

Fiscal Divisions their relative Net Revenue value to the state.

P A R G A N A H .	Revenue derived per square mile.			
1. Suket	1165
2. Cheehat	867
3. Awar	780
4. Pachpahar	779
5. Aklera	597
6. Patan	576
7. Bakani	513

* NOTE.—The revenue is distributed over the whole area, khalsa and alienated, cultivated and uncultivated.

8. Gungdhar	...	...	...	Rs. 431
9. Chipa Barode	...	...	...	„ 427
10. Dag	...	...	...	„ 391
11. Manohar Thana	...	...	...	„ 390
12. Dilanpore	...	...	...	„ 300
13. Asnawar	...	...	...	„ 287

196. The several districts, compared in the same manner, contribute to the State purse as follows:—

1.—The Chowmehla	...	Rs. 548
2.—Central Jhallawar	...	„ 537
3.—Shahabad	...	„ 30
4.—Kirpapore	...	„ 11

The net revenue obtained from the land as reckoned above, and distributed over the whole of Jhallawar, comes to Rs. 427-8-0 per square mile.

Hereditary Officials.

197. Hereditary officials are only found in the Chowmehla, and are known as Mandlois and Canungoes; they are the remains of the Mahratta economy, possess grants of land, and used also to get dues in money; but these dues have been taken from them because they performed no duties beyond attending at the Tehsil Kutcherri, and copying papers as it suited them. New posts termed Canungoeships have recently been created, and the Durbar is ready to appoint any of the old Mandlois and Canungoes who may qualify themselves for these offices.

Regulation of Begar Labour.

198. The poor folks who had to carry burdens, and perform the many miscellaneous jobs required by travellers along the main roads, were much harassed (as much by Raj servants moving about as by any body,) and they got but small allowances from the State. The Durbar has taken their case into consideration, and, giving them fair allowances, has regulated their employment, and issued directions to prevent their oppression by its own servants, or by others.

Municipalities.

199. The only two Municipalities are those of the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan, and even they exist in little more than name. The members of these two bodies are officials, bankers, traders, and others of local influence; they interest themselves in public works connected with the water supply, lighting, and roads of their towns, and pay no little attention to their sanitation. The bulk of their funds is furnished by the State, supplemented by occasional liberal subscriptions by the inhabitants, and a small income derived from fines and such like.

200. The town of Jhalrapatan is said to have been granted Municipal Government at its foundation in A.D. 1796, and to have enjoyed it up to A.D. 1850; when a Stone Tablet on which the right of Local Self-Government was believed to have been recorded, was removed, and thrown into the Patan Tank. A few years since this Tablet was recovered, but on a perusal of its contents no trace could be found of the said grant. The Tablet records that the inhabitants will be excused from fines, forced contributions, tax on affluence, house-tax, some agricultural cesses, "Mapa" duty, forced labour, and compulsory purchase of State Grain; also, that all settlers will

have to pay half the custom duties paid in Haraoti, but Local Self-Government is not alluded to, so if granted, it was either not recorded, or recorded elsewhere.

PART IV.

MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND CROPS.

201. Cattle, owing to the large extent of good grazing land in the State, are plentiful. Their numbers are given in the margin. Bullocks cost from about Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 each, and there are many Cattle Fairs. Cattle on the whole thrive well, but now and again disease breaks out, which sometimes spreads over two or three Parganahs. The ordinary annual loss is estimated at 10 per cent., but, when epidemics occur, it sometimes rises to 40 and 50 per cent., in the affected districts.

Cattle.	
Bullocks.	
Plough	30,494
Others	3,843
	38,837
Cows & Buffaloes	1,70,617

202. After the rains, grass is cut, tied into bundles and stacked, the heaps being protected by jawar and hemp stalks, or branches of the khejra, babul, bher, or date-palm tree. The stacks are sometimes made on the spot where the grass is cut, but they are more generally placed in the village "Kalian" (threshing floor) around the village site, or sometimes, when there is sufficient space, inside the compounds of houses. The poorer people, who have only a small quantity of grass to store, throw it loosely into a corner, or on to the roofs of their houses. When the rains commence, cultivators try to get as much of their hay as they can under shelter, and pack it away into any available spot in their premises.

Fodder, methods adopted for its storage.

203. From the middle of November till towards the end of February, the cattle are fed on the stalks of Jowar (karab), which are either temporarily stacked in the fields, or the threshing floor, and are sometimes taken home in small quantities. After this the cattle begin to use the stored hay, which is often supplemented, in the case of plough cattle particularly, by the bhuri or bhusa (Bran) of Wheat and Gram, or "Pial" (rice husks.) Bran is considered very nutritious, and is usually given to cattle when the ploughing for the autumn harvest commences; it is generally stored within a walled and plastered space inside a shed, and covered with hay.

204. **Hal or Plough.**—Is made of the wood of Babul, Dhar, or Khejra, and costs about one rupee.

Agricultural Implements.

Kulli.—An exaggerated Hoe, used to remove roots, which is made of Babul or Khejra, and costs three rupees.

Nai.—Or sowing plough, to which is attached, for sowing purposes, a hollow bamboo with a cup-mouth, called "Wairna." A Nai costs 12 annas, and the "Wairna" one anna.

Kulpa.—Is a light "Kulli" run between the rows of young Jowar plants to loosen the grass and weeds, which may have grown up. It costs one rupee eight annas.

Chadar of Central Jhallawar. } Is a crusher made of wood, and
Pathar of the Chowmehla. } used in irrigated lands for breaking
Khobar of S h a h a b a d. } up clods, and costs eight annas.

Khurpa.—A hand hoe, costing from two to four annas, used for weeding.

Phaora.—The Native Spade, which costs eight annas, and is in constant use.

Kudali.—Or Pick-axe, costs the same as the Phaora.

Daranti.—Or Sickle, which costs two annas.

Nakka.—A neatly made Prick consisting of three or four fine iron points, used for incising the poppy heads, costs one anna.

Charpala.—A small iron instrument with wooden handle, used to scrape off the hardened piece from the poppy heads, costs two annas.

Sangoli.—An altogether wooden plough used for rice fields, costs three annas.

Lao.—Or well rope made of leather, hemp, or the fibre obtained from the roots of the Dhak. A leather or hemp rope costs six rupees, and either will last about three years. The Dhak root rope costs two rupees, but barely lasts a year.

Charas.—The leather bucket for lifting water, the cost varies from eight to twelve rupees.

Rahat.—Is the Persian wheel, an arrangement used where water is very close to the surface as in parts of Shahabad. It costs from seven to eight rupees.

Ghana.—Or Sugarcane crushing Mills, are of two kinds; the one more generally used is the tall beam or "Luth" of Babul, Tamarind, or Dhao wood, revolving in an excavated Stone Mill which costs from 17 to 23 Rupees. The other kind which is used in parts of the Chowmehla, is an arrangement worked by cogwheels, which causes two wooden cylinders close together to revolve and crush the cane between them, it costs from 25 to 30 Rupees.

The Behea Sugarcane crushing Mills, which are on the same principle, have been exhibited here, but as yet no cultivators have purchased any.

205. **Carts.**—Babul wood is preferred to all others for the construction of carts. Some carts are made entirely of wood, and when Babul cannot be obtained the body of the cart is made of Pipal or Khejra, and the rest of Tendu, Khora or Dhao; such carts costs seven Rupees, and carry six and seven maunds local weight. Carts with iron axles, and larger in size cost

25 Rupees, and carry 25 maunds local weight; if the wheels have iron tires the cost of the cart is 35 Rupees. The largest kind of village cart carries up to 30 maunds full weight, and costs as much as 75 Rupees; the wheels of these are of Babul, and the body of Dhao, while they have iron axles and tires.

206. The Jhallawar cultivator is employed throughout the year in the following manner :—

Round of Agricultural Work.

HINDI MONTHS. ENGLISH MONTHS.

OCCUPATION.

Baisakh.—*Middle of April 1st half of May.*—Complete the harvesting of the present year's Opium crop, plough irrigated lands, collect manure on them for the coming year's crops, water Sugar-cane, and commence gathering gram, and cutting wheat.

Jeyt.—*Middle of May 1st half of June.*—Complete harvesting wheat, plough manure into irrigated lands, run the Kulli or Hoe over unirrigated land, water Sugar-cane.

A s a r.—*Middle of June 1st half of July.*—Run the Chadar or Crusher over the irrigated fields, and if the rains have fallen sow Indian Corn, Hemp and Cotton in irrigated, and Urhur, Moong and Til in unirrigated lands; in Shahabad sow Bajra, Rali and Kodon as well.

Sawan and Bhadun.—*Middle of July to 1st half of September.*—Ploughing of lands for the Rabi crops, watering Kharif crops.

A s o j.—*Middle of September to 1st half of October.*—Cut and harvest Indian Corn, and plough in "Sun," intended as manure, and plough such areas for poppy sowings. If rain be scanty, water Sugar-cane, watch Kharif crops.

Beginning of Katig.—*Last half of October.*—Complete the preparation of Indian Corn and Sun fields for poppy sowings, then sow Wheat, Gram, and Massur,

and sow and give first water to the poppy, watch Kharif crops.

Aghan to Poos.—*Middle of November to—*Cut Jowar, cut and press
1st half of January. Sugar-cane, then harvest
Jowar, cultivate the poppy.

Poos & Magh.—*Middle of January to—*Prepare the land for, and sow
middle of February. Sugar-cane, cultivate the
poppy, watch Rabi crops.

Phagan.—*Last half of February to—*Cultivate the poppy and watch
middle of March. other Rabi crops, gather the
early Opium.

Chey t.—*Last half of March to—*Commence harvesting Opium,
middle of April. watch other Rabi crops,
sometimes commence gathering
Gram, and cutting a few
fields of Wheat.

Irrigation.

207. Irrigation is carried on—

(1).—By means of permanent and temporary wells.

(2).—By means of permanent and temporary lifts on the banks
of streams and tanks.

(3).—By irrigation channels from tanks.

Of wells there are—

			<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>
In use	...	...	3,986	11,646
Out of use	...	...	427	1,040
		TOTAL	4,413	12,686

Lifts, number—

In use	...	...	182	189
Out of use	...	...	7	40
		TOTAL	189	229

208. The irrigation channels are run from the tanks above Jhalrapatan, from a tank at Duragpura, which is a village near the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, from the Kadela tank, north-east of Asnawar, and from the Kailwara tank in Shahabad; the total amount of land thus irrigated is very small, only amounting to some 375 acres.

Deducting the area irrigated by means of these channels, from the total amount of irrigated land in the State, and dividing the remainder by the number of wells and oories (lifts) in use, it is found that each well or oorie irrigates on an average rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

209. Expect in the Shahabad District, the necessity for extending irrigation works in Jhallawar, is not so urgent as it is in most parts of India, for the rainfall being more than usually regular and the black soil retaining the moisture fair crops on unirrigated land can as a rule be counted on ; moreover the advantage is doubtful of any rapid extension of the irrigated area, when Opium, the chief produce, is at such discount, and when, in the absence of demand, no other crop can be suggested in its place.

210. In Shahabad there is a greater demand for the supply of drinking water than of water for irrigation. A good deal has already been done to supply this want, and the carrying out of a few more projects will suffice for the present population of the district. Irrigation however must be confined to those parts where water is so close to the surface that the digging of wells is easy and economical, and there it should certainly be carried on extensively, because the Durbar, in order to encourage it, has both waived its right to an irrigated rate of assessment on the land for the term of this settlement, and, under the Taccavi rules, has offered loans without interest. Possibility of Extension.

211. Jhallawar is not so favored as Kotah in the matter of running streams suitable for canal works, but it has a few, which have not escaped the attention of the Public Works Department, and projects are under consideration with regard to them. The construction of two or three large Tanks in Central Jhallawar is also contemplated, from which irrigation channels can be made. The large Kadela Tank has just been utilized in this manner, head works and channels from it were completed in the cold weather of 1884-85, and 150 acres were irrigated ; but as the scheme provides for the irrigation of over 1000 acres, it is probable that year by year this Tank will be more and more fully utilized.

212. It is my belief that both the State and the people benefit most by the construction, at suitable points, of fair sized Tanks, not for irrigation by means of sluices, but to act solely as large reservoirs to keep up the water level, and enable wells to be dug easily and cheaply, giving them a never failing supply, and at the same time providing water for the numerous cattle of the villages around. The sub-soil and strata of these parts is peculiarly suited for such works, and the influence of a Tank properly situated on the water level, extends to long distances, and this influence would be in full play during a year of scanty rain, when a Tank used for irrigation by channels would at most be worth half its ordinary value.

213. There is the further well known advantage of locating cultivators by the construction of wells, giving them an interest in property which they have quite under their control. With the construction of such Tanks as above suggested, liberal well regulated Taccavi advances, and the favorable terms granted by the settlement, irrigation ought to advance at a sufficient pace, and it would be more permanent and effective than irrigation by channels, as the former would be regulated by the amount of manure at command, while the latter is not, and, without manure, the value of irrigation on the black soil is uncertain.

214. The long reaches of water in many of the streams, do not appear to be sufficiently utilized by means of lifts ; this points to a want of apprehen-

Sumbut year 1861, or A.D. 1805, when it formed a part of the Kotah State. In that year, a Local Historian, (the late Adjutant Bhikan Khan) writes, that Raj Rana Zalim Singh resolved to abolish the system of "Batai," or division of crops, and to substitute cash payments. For this purpose after making a tour of Haraoti, he appointed the four following Patells *viz.*, Kushal, Ahir, of Kunjar, Daulabala, Dhakur, of Khundi, Mia Ram, Jat, of Taraj, and Nenga, Jat, of Kamah, to assist him. He attached to these Patells, one Sah Nathu Ram as a Motamid. These five persons were expected to be always in attendance, for the purpose of introducing and explaining the wants or objections of any cultivators who might come to petition.

Raj Rana Zalim Singh's
Assessment.

226. At the same time a standard was fixed, and a staff engaged to measure all holdings in accordance therewith. The measurers were directed to note the kind, color and depth of the various soils, and to send specimens of them in bags to the Raj Rana. On receiving these specimens, the Raj Rana in concert with the Patells, above mentioned, fixed rates for them, and the measurers were told to assess holdings by these rates. Patells were appointed to villages on paying "Nazzerana" at the rate of eight annas per cultivated, and four annas per uncultivated Bigah. The operations connected with this settlement lasted for three years.

Raj Rana Zalim Singh's
Rent Rates.

227. The rent rates, at this time fixed by Zalim Singh, were as below :—

IRRIGATED.			UNIRRIGATED.		
No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
213	12—0—0	1—3—2	191	4—12—0	0—5—9

They were continued in the Jhallawar State on its formation 33 years afterwards, and have *nominally* remained unchanged up to the present.

^e
Cesses added at different times to the rent rate.

228. These rent rates however did not represent the total demand on the land, for they were supplemented by cesses, and these latter, added to the rent, gave the true revenue rate. Of how and when, these various cesses, now found in existence, were introduced, there is no accurate account. Various persons, Jaghirdars, Contractors, Officials, and others created them on different pretexts, as they found opportunity, and, at the time of the commencement of the present settlement, there were found in one Parganah as many as 13, levied as below, and forming nearly 40 per cent. of the revenue rate :—

1. Begari Barar ... @ 0 6 0 a Bigah.
2. Akhrai ... @ 5 0 0 per cent on the rent rate.
3. Mapa ... @ 0 0 3 a Bigah.
4. Parkhai ... @ 0 6 0 per cent. on rent rate.
5. Sewai Hasil ... @ 0 2 0 a Bigah.

6. Patell Rasum	...	@	0	1	0	a Bigah
7. Patwari Rasum	...	@	0	1	0	„
8. Gaon Kharach	...	@	0	2	0	„
9. Biaz Kasar	...	@	0	0	6	in the Rs. on all the above.
10. Izafa	...	@	0	1	0	in the Rs. on all above.
11. Bhains Barar	...	@	1	8	0	per cent. on all above.
12. Mukata Izafa	...	@	0	0	6	in the Rs. on all above.
13. Lambar S. 1926	...	@	17	0	0	per cent. on the whole.

229. The last item of all these was a general enhancement levied by the orders of the late Chief, and has already been referred to in former reports as being charged for the purpose of clearing off the State debts. Some of these cesses, such as those for the payment of Patells and Patwaries, and Bhains Barar or grazing fees, have a meaning; others like Begari, Barar and Akhrai have no meaning beyond the giving of a name to an enhancement. The cesses varied somewhat in name and number not only in the different Parganahs, but sometimes in the villages of the same Parganah, but everywhere they were numerous and formed a considerable part of the revenue rate.

230. Though, as stated above, Raj Rana Zalim Singh's Rent Rates continued nominally unaltered up to the time of the present Settlement, yet they had actually been much changed by three means—

Mode of changing rent rates.

- (1.) Wrong measurements.
- (2.) Misapplication.
- (3.) Various kinds of remissions granted by local officials.

231. No general measurement of the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar had been made since A.D. 1805, but at different times, and by various persons, measurements of the several parts had been carried on, and it is probable that the lands of every village had been measured at least twice, and those of several many times more, the measuring rope on such occasions was lengthened or shortened at will; the result on the rates was apparent. At such times the rates were applied by men of little standing, and as little experience, and were in consequence, through improper influence or ignorance, misapplied, and the rate for one kind of land was charged on another.

232. Until recently, the local officials had been in the habit of granting remission on various pretexts, some of which are here noted—

- (1.) Rum chut.
- (2.) Parrat chut.
- (3.) Hakat chut.
- (4.) Putta chut.
- (5.) Bhal mansia chut.

No. 1, as its name implies, is really a revision of the rent rate, and should have only been granted by the written order of the Durbar, yet local officials usurped this authority. Nos. 2 and 3, though bearing different names,

were really granted for the same supposed object—a remission on account of land lying fallow ; often enough the land did not lie fallow. By collusion between the Parganah officials and cultivators, the latter obtained remissions on their leases or Puttas, on account of an imaginary fall in the value of their holdings, or their, so said, inability to cultivate on the original rates ; this was the fourth, and a very common kind of remission. The 5th sort of remission was a deduction from the rent rate allowed to persons in good position, who desired to cultivate on favoured terms ; it may be supposed the local officials found not a few persons of distinction.

Manipulation of Cesses
by District Officials.

233. Not only however was the Revenue rate, or “Lagan,” affected by these many modes of altering the “Rum,” rent rate, and by the imposition of a varied and uncertain number of cesses, but these latter, by being open to the manipulation of Patells, Patwaries, and Tehsil Karkuns, added another element of change to the Revenue rates, and it is not surprising therefore that a comparison of Zalim Singh's rent rates of 1805 (A.D.) with the revenue rates found in the Patwaries' papers of 1881, shows, that the former have entirely disappeared, and have been succeeded by numerous arbitrary rates, as will be seen from the statement below :—

ZALIM SINGH'S "RUM" OR RENT RATES OF 1805 (PER ACRE.)						LAGAN OR REVENUE RATES OF PATWARIES' PAPERS OF 1881 (PER ACRE.)					
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.		
No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
213	12-0-0	1-8-2	191	4-12-10	0-5-0	1456	16-13-10	2-3-1	1592	6-11-4	0-6-5

Side by side with this tampering with the rates there existed an organization for obtaining more from the cultivators than was shown in the accounts, and for the misappropriation of this not inconsiderable sum.

Summary Settlement
1878, objects of.

234. To check these abuses, give confidence to cultivators, encourage extension of cultivation, and afford time for arranging for a regular settlement, a summary settlement in the shape of contracts of villages, for a term of five years, was introduced in 1878.

The principles of this arrangement were to grant the lands of villages in contract, on easy terms, to patells and cultivators first, and, on their refusal, to others ; to allow the contractors all the benefits to be derived from fresh cultivation during the term of settlement, and the right to keep possession of such lands afterwards, together with the favoured rates on them, for three years after the expiry of the settlement, provided they respected the rights of existing occupiers. No attempt was made to fix revenue rates ; reasonable offers for contract were accepted, and the sums distributed among the various holders with their consent.

Results of.

235. This settlement, while increasing the State revenue by a few thousand rupees, relieved cultivators from the payment of a large sum which did not formerly find its way into the Treasury. The land brought under the plough during this settlement, has increased the revenue in the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar by $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

I have been unable to obtain figures showing the actual result as regards the prosperity of the cultivating community, and can only state in a general way from personal observation that the summary settlement was popular, and that there were several signs to show the position of cultivators had been improved by it.

236. In May 1881, when the term of the summary settlement was drawing to a close, the present survey settlement was commenced. The Present Survey Settlement.

After a Plane table survey, the villages of Central Jhallawar were divided off into 4 assessment circles; those enjoying the greatest natural advantages, such as situation in a fertile plain, with water close to the surface, were placed in the first circle, and the more these advantages lessened, the circle of assessment was lowered, until, in the fourth circle were found the poorly placed villages, on the out-skirts of cultivation, bordering on the jungle, in hilly, or cut up tracts, and with no easy command of water. Assessment Circles.

Having classed the villages, the Settlement Superintendent, who is experienced in such matters, personally marked off the soils into areas corresponding with their degree of fertility, which he ascertained, not only by examining their appearance, evenness of surface, composition and depth, but also by carefully noting, at the time, the kind and quantity of crops they produced; in irrigated lands he further observed the amount of water and manure at command. Classification of Soils.

237. The classification adopted, and which corresponds for the most part with local custom, has been for irrigated (Pivat) lands.

- (1.) *Pivat Dosalli*.—A local name denoting two crops or harvests; so called because Indian Corn followed by the poppy is often raised on them, though not necessarily so; it means really the best (by nature and tillage) irrigated lands.
- (2.) *Pivat Eksalli*.—The poorer irrigated lands, which grow little Poppy and more of Barley, Wheat, Red Pepper, &c., Sal or Rice when raised in such areas gave its name to the soil as "Salotia;" this has been now included in Eksalli.

238. The unirrigated lands have been classed as below :—

1. *Khera*.—The manured lands immediately around the village site.
2. *Delri*.—Moisture retaining depressions. This is the well-known name for such areas; formerly they were often called "Mussuria," after the Mussoor crop sometimes grown on them.
3. *Sar-i-Mal*.—The best black soil growing mostly Jowar or Wheat, and also Gram. In places the Al plant was grown, and gave its name to the soil "Alete;" this has been merged with the Sar-i-mal.

4. *Utar Mal*.—A somewhat inferior variety of the above, but growing the same crop.
5. *Kankar Mal*.—As its name signifies has an admixture of kan-
kar; gram is more often raised on this soil
than wheat, which is seldom sown on it.
6. *Dhol Mal*.—The name is new, but the land exists. It resembles
Utar Mal, but is very uneven, and therefore
grows unequal crops.
7. *Dhamni*.—A shallow and stoney soil.
8. *Barli*.—A yet more shallow soil, sandy and stoney.

Having classed the villages and their soils it remained to ascertain what rates to apply to the latter.

Fixing Revenue Rates.

239. In para. 233 it has been shown what numerous and unreliable rates were found to be in existence; these therefore could not be applied in their entirety, nor was it possible to fall back on Zalim Singh's rates, not only because they represented merely rent and a different state of affairs to those now obtaining, but also because the record of them was incomplete as regards the different Parganahs and villages. It remained then to select, from the existing revenue rates, those appropriate to the different soils, and their cultivating advantages. The rates were first chosen for the Head Quarter Parganah of Patan.

240. It has been already explained that the revenue rate was composed of a rent rate plus several cesses; but it must be further mentioned that a revenue rate as such, did not really exist, for it appeared in its component parts of "Rum," and "Kharcha" or cesses, which latter were added by intricate calculations on each holding. The first step taken was to reduce these many payments into one, called the "Lagan" or revenue rate; while at the same time it was noted, in order to avoid future misunderstanding, that the "Lagan" included both the "Rum" or rent rate, and all "Kharcha" or cesses. In this calculation the unpopular general enhancement, "Izafa," of S. 1926 was omitted.

Selection of Revenue Rates from those existing.

241. From the revenue rates which were thus worked out, rates were in the first instance selected to represent for the future the highest and the lowest assessment to be levied: within these limits were again worked out the rates to be applied to the four assessment circles, and to the different kinds of irrigated and unirrigated village lands in each circle. The rates were arrived at by obtaining the best information possible, as to the out-turn of various crops on different soils, and also by the aid of crop experiments. The revenue rates thus fixed for the Patan Parganah were sanctioned for the remaining eight Parganahs of the Central Jhallawar District, due allowance having been made for the difference in local measures and prices.

Remissions for Special Reasons.

242. The cultivation of Central Jhallawar suffers a good deal in certain parts from the ravages of wild animals: again in many villages cultivators are scarce, and the lands are tilled by wandering cultivators, who generally live

at a distance from their fields. In instances where either of these depreciatory causes occur, it has been the custom of the State to grant lands on easier terms than would otherwise have been the case, and consequently in the New Settlement remissions on both or either of these accounts, have been granted according to circumstances.

243. The number and range of the rates (per acre) thus arrived at, for each of the nine Parganahs, compare with the former ones as below:—

Former Rates compared with the present selected ones.

FORMER.						PRESENT.						PARGANAH.
Irrigated.			Unirrigated			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	
83	16 7 7	3 7 2	167	6 11 4	1 6 7	8	13 11 8	7 13 6	18	5 0 5	0 14 5	Suket
101	15 14 6	3 1 5	152	6 2 2	1 0 4	8	10 14 8	6 3 9	23	5 0 8	0 13 6	Chechat.
93	14 14 0	3 5 5	85	5 13 4	0 15 1	8	13 11 8	5 14 8	20	4 8 3	0 6 3	Asnawar.
194	14 2 0	2 9 7	247	5 14 0	0 10 5	8	13 11 8	6 10 2	22	5 0 5	0 7 3	Dhanpore.
128	15 7 5	2 11 9	138	5 5 8	1 3 0	8	13 11 7	6 12 3	20	4 7 9	0 4 6	Aklara.
323	16 13 10	3 13 5	206	7 0 2	1 4 5	8	13 11 8	6 14 5	23	5 0 5	0 9 7	Bakani.
181	15 6 6	3 0 3	212	5 14 0	1 0 6	8	13 11 9	6 12 8	22	5 0 8	0 13 6	Patan. 7
135	13 0 10	2 3 1	184	6 7 6	0 6 5	8	13 11 7	6 2 5	22	4 9 0	0 7 9	Manohar Thana.
218	14 2 0	2 4 9	200	5 5 3	0 11 3	8	12 10 11	4 14 1	22	4 8 3	0 6 4	Chips Barode.

It will be seen by the above Table that, except in the Parganah of Manohar Thana, the maximum rates adopted for irrigated lands in the new Settlement are invariably lower than the maximum under the former settlement, and this is especially noticeable in the Tehsils of Suket, Chechat, Aklara, and Bakani. It will however be perceived that, according to the Statement in the Table, the minimum rates for irrigated lands under the new Settlement do not compare favorably with those under the old, but this is not in reality the case, inasmuch as the old rates were favored rates, and might even have been termed nominal ones, because short measures in land were used to make up for their seeming lowness. If in turn we examine the rates for unirrigated lands it will be seen, that, in respect of both the maxima and minima, the new Settlement compares favorably with the old.

244. The former and present demand per cultivated acre compare as follows:—

Former and present demand per cultivated acre compared.

PARGANAH.			Former.	Present.	REMARKS.	
Bakani	...	...	5 6 11	5 8 1	0 1 2	Increase.
Asnawar	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 8	0 4 8	"
Patan	...	...	4 7 2	4 9 1	0 1 11	"
Suket	...	...	4 7 11	4 8 7	0 0 8	"
Chechat	...	...	4 7 3	4 8 3	0 1 0	"
Dilanpore	...	...	4 10 6	4 5 1	0 5 5	Decrease.
Manohar Thana	...	...	4 0 2	4 4 8	0 4 6	Increase.
Chipa Barode	...	...	3 6 6	4 1 7	0 11 1	"
Aklara	...	...	3 7 4	3 11 7	0 4 3	"
Average for Central Jhallawar ...			4 3 11	4 7 4	0 3 5	"

This comparison shows that the application of the selected rates has resulted in an increased assessment per cultivated acre, in eight Parganahs, ranging from 0-11-1 in the case of Chipa Barode to 0-0-8, in the case of Suket, and a decrease in one Parganah (Dilanpore) 0-5-5.

Cause of the Increase Demand.

245. This increase is alone due to a just application of rates, which, bringing about a thorough redistribution of the revenue demand, has lowered the payments of ordinary cultivators, but has raised those of persons of influence, who, before this Settlement was made, were frequently accustomed to conceal the true extent and character of their holdings.

Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.

246. The table below gives the result of the redistribution of the revenue for each Parganah and the total and average for the whole district:—

PARGANAH.	<i>Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.</i>					
	DECREASE.			INCREASES.		
	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Increase.
Chipa Barode ...	753	$\frac{1}{4}$	15	1843	$\frac{3}{4}$	34
Manohar Thana ...	1115	40 per cent.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1883	60 per cent.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aklera ...	664	37 "	16	1117	63 "	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Asnawar ...	241	49 "	18	333	51 "	30
Chechat ...	1001	48 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1195	52 "	17
Suket ...	670	48 "	12 $\frac{4}{5}$	807	52 "	16
Patan ...	762	55 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	882	45 "	24
Bakani ...	1146	53 "	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	1193	47 "	23
Dilanpore ...	752	67 "	23	512	33 "	20
TOTAL & AVERAGE	7104	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9765	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24 $\frac{1}{4}$

This gives for the Central Jhallawar District 7104 holders of land, paying rather less than half the revenue, whose payments are lowered by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—while 9765 holders, paying rather more than half the revenue, have their payments raised by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Were the Parganah of Chipa Barode not included, the increase and decrease would approach equality.

The increased payments confined principally to influential persons.

247. A few instances will show that the increased payments are among the influential classes. In Aklera for instance, they are principally borne by Minas and Karars. The Patells are mostly Minas and Karars, and they, together with these two castes, hold 66 per cent. of the land in the Parganah. In the Manohar Thana Parganah the Patells, Lodhas, and Mahommedans hold 64 per cent. of the land; the Patells are largely Lodhas and Mewatis, and it is among these classes that the payments have been principally raised. In Chipa Barode the increased payments fall to a great extent on Dhakurs, Minas, and Patells; and the Patells are chiefly Dhakurs and Minas: these three classes together occupy 59 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the

Parganah of Suket, the Patells are for the most part drawn from the Dhakur and Ahir castes ; these castes, together with the Patells, hold 49 per cent. of the land, and it is among them that the raised payments will generally be found.

248. In the Parganah of Chipa Barode it will be seen that the heavier taxation is not only due to redistribution, but also to an increase in the rates ; this is because the former rates were too low ; and the rise is justified by the agricultural conditions of the Parganah, which briefly are as follows :—

The case of the Chipa Barode Parganah.

As regards area under cultivation it stands fifth among the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar. In the proportion of irrigated land to the area under cultivation it is seventh. It stands first in the list as to the amount of valuable crops raised on irrigated lands, and fourth as to its facility for irrigation. In the amount of good soil it possesses there are only three Parganahs more fortunate. It is fourth in its capacity for extension of cultivation ; and fifth in the possession of good grazing. With regard to population, it stands midway ; it is fortunate in having a greater proportion of large holdings than most Parganahs, and though in the number of rich occupiers, who sublet their holdings, it has six Parganahs somewhat better off, yet it is amply provided with those sufficiently well-to-do to cultivate through farm servants.

249. Its one disadvantage is, that, being largely covered by hills, broken ground, and jungle, its cultivated area is much exposed to the ravages of wild beasts ; this fact, however, has not been lost sight of, and this Parganah heads the list with an average remission of Re. 1-0-11 per cultivated acre, as a set off against such loss.

250. The statement below, compares the settlement demand per acre, for each Parganah on irrigated and unirrigated lands respectively :—

*Present Demand per acre on Irrigated and Unirrigated Land,
in each Parganah, compared.*

The present demand per irrigated and unirrigated acre in each Parganah.

PARGANAHs.								Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Bakani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 6	3 4 5
Suket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7 9	3 12 10
Patan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6 6	3 5 6
Chechat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 6	3 7 6
Asnawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 7	3 1 0
Dilapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7 2	2 9 2
Manohar Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 10	2 13 9
Aklara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 9	2 15 9
Chipa Barode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7 5	3 1 11
AVERAGE								11 12 0	3 4 5

From the above comparison it will be observed that the lowest demand on irrigated lands is in the Chipa Barode Parganah, and that this Parganah

Showing the favorable position of the Chipa Barode Parganah.

stands midway among the others as regards the unirrigated demands; hence its position as a revenue payer cannot be said to have been overestimated, in comparison with the advantages it enjoys.

251. The Manotidar's accounts have certainly shown that the cultivators who are on Manoti are more in debt in this Parganah than any other; but then only about half the number of cultivators of the Parganah are included under this head, and unless it can be shown that the debt of this half is due to the revenue demand, the fact of their being in debt gives them no claim to hold land on favored rates. It is possible more remission may be required for loss occasioned by wild animals, but this should not be granted without further enquiry, as the remission is already the highest granted anywhere.

Former Fiscal History.
The Chowmehla.

252. The recent Fiscal History of the Chowmehla dates from Sum-but 1906 or A.D. 1850, 12 years after Jhallawar became a State; at that time Sah Hindu Mal was Kamdar of the State, and Adjutant Bhikan Khan, who was the official in charge of the Chowmehla, was commissioned to survey and assess the district; he accordingly did so, but there are no records of his operations beyond the revenue rates or "Lagan" fixed by him, and given below:—

Adjutant Bhikan Khan's
Assessment.

I R R I G A T E D .			U N I R R I G A T E D .		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
91	24 15 4	1 13 6	65	5 4 8	0 11 0

His settlement is said to have raised the Chowmehla revenue by Rs. 50,000.

253. Since that time the assessment and distribution of the revenue has remained a mystery; the village communities have objected to further measurements through official agency, preferring, whenever it was proposed, a lump enhancement; though they have submitted at different times to measurements carried out by the Soucars, who accepted Parganah, or village contracts for the State revenue.

Summary Settlement.

254. This district was also summarily settled in 1878 by the granting of village contracts on similar terms to those made for Central Jhallawar. The fresh cultivation undertaken has now resulted in an increase to the revenue of $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

The present Survey
Settlement.
The Chowmehla.
Assessment Circles.

255. As in Central Jhallawar, the villages of this District have been divided off into circles, but instead of four, the configuration of the country has limited them to three.

256. For classifying the irrigated and unirrigated areas, local custom has been the guide, and the Settlement Superintendent in accordance therewith, classed them as follows :—

Irrigated.

- 1.—*Kadim Aran*.—Close around the village site and the best supplied with manure.
- 2.—*Pewat Dosalli*.—Somewhat less favorably situated than the above.
- 3.—*Pewat Eksalli*.—Water and manure deficient, as compared with the others.
- 4.—*Pewat*.—Still less favored with regard to water and manure, or both, and generally at a distance from the village.

Unirrigated.

Khora.—The manured land around the village site.

Sar-i-Mal.—The Rich Black Malwa Loam.

Utar Mal.—An inferior description of the above (known also as "Goru" or "Guali," in Gungdhar.

Kankar Mal.—Lighter land mixed with Kankar; is sometimes called, Pili, Retti, and Bhuri.

Barli.—A stoney soil of little depth, generally bordering on slopes.

257. In determining what rates were to be applied to the different circles of villages and their soils, the actual rates at the time existing had first to be calculated. As in Central Jhallawar, the original rates had cesses added to them; they were not, however, so numerous; for instance there were in Pachpahar the three following :—

Making out the existing Rates.

Dami	... 12	8	0	per cent. on the rate.
Bapti	... 7	2	0	per cent. on the rate, and on Dami together.
Rassum	... 1	8	0	per cent. Ditto.

To these had to be added the different "Izafas" (or lump enhancements) placed on villages at different times, with the consent of the Committees, to avoid measurements of their lands.

258. The revenue rates thus worked out gave the following results as compared with Bhikan Khan's rate per acre :—

The original Rates compared with those found at the time of Settlement.

BHIKAN KHAN'S RATES.						RATES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT.								
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.					
No. of rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.			
91	24 15 4	1 15 6	65	5 4 8	0 11 0	784	40 3 6	2 3 9	425	6 11 3	0 12 2			

which shows plainly enough that, the numerous processes employed in other parts of Jhallawar to change rates out of all recognition, had been fully made use of in the Chowmehla.

Original Rates taken as a guide.

259. Such being the case, Adjutant Bhikan Khan's rates were taken as a guide, tested by the knowledge possessed of the productive quality of the different degrees of cultivation, and soils, as well as the average prices prevailing for some years past in each Parganah, and the result thus obtained was applied to the various kinds of irrigated and unirrigated areas. The range and numbers of the rates in this way fixed upon, are shown in this statement for each Parganah, side by side with those prevailing prior to the settlement.

The number and ranges of present and former rates compared.

The Number and Range of Present and Former Rates per Acre Irrigated and Unirrigated.

PRESENT.						FORMER.						PARAGANAH.
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	
15	22 1 3	5 8 6	12	3 10 9	0 14 9	33	24 8 3	2 3 9	23	5 0 0	0 13 4	Pachpahar
15	22 1 3	6 7 0	12	3 0 0	0 6 7	265	36 1 10	4 0 6	153.	5 12 7	0 12 2	Awar
15	24 15 6	6 4 0	12	3 14 6	1 2 9	238	40 3 6	4 12 6	126	6 11 3	0 14 6	Dug
15	22 1 3	5 8 6	12	3 10 9	0 7 6	248	21 6 5	4 5 7	153	4 4 10	1 1 2	Gungdhar

260. This shows, as regards irrigated lands, that the highest rates now chosen are much lower than the former ones in the Parganahs of Awar and Dug, lower in Pachpahar, and very slightly higher in Gungdhar; the lowest rates for irrigated lands now taken are, on the other hand, higher; this is in consequence of the favored rates obtaining in the previous settlement having been abolished. As to unirrigated rates, the highest now fixed are, in every case, lower than the former ones; and amongst the lower rates, those in Awar and Gungdhar, have been still further decreased, though they have been slightly raised in Pachpahar and Dug.

261. Passing now to a comparison of the former and present demand per cultivated acre, we find the following results:—

Former and present demand compared.

Former and Present Demand per Cultivated Acre Compared.

PARGANAHS.						Former.	Present.
Pachpahar	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0
Awar	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 7	4 15 7
Dug	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 11	5 0 0
Gungdhar	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 3	4 0 3
AVERAGE FOR THE DISTRICT						4 8 9	4 6 1

The application of the Settlement rates has thus left the demand on Pachpahar as it was before; there is a slight increase of two annas in Awar, and a decrease in the cases of Dug and Gungdhar, while for the whole District the demand has lessened.

262. Since the measurements of 1850 any fresh irrigation in the Chowmehla reported to the Durbar, has been lightly assessed under the name of "Hukm Pawat;" these special rates have, under the new Settlement, been respected. It had been the custom to class unirrigated lands near wells, at a special rate by the name of "Korwan;" this seemed hard, and likely to lead to misunderstanding; these lands have therefore been classed with other unirrigated areas. Remissions have been granted for a certain amount of loss by wild animals, and for salt, present in the soil, in a few places.

263. Having assessed the revenue value of all villages at the rate, and with the remission, above noted, it was determined, in accordance with their right and the old custom, to grant the villages in contract to the village communities, for the period of this settlement, allowing them as a margin of profit—

Contracts offered to village Communities on favourable terms.

(1.) A deduction from the revenue value of the village.

(2.) All profit resulting from the extension of cultivation, irrigated or other, for the term of settlement.

With regard to the first, it has been regulated by the amount of cultivable waste within the village areas. Those villages having not more than 500 Bighas of cultivable waste, have been allowed a deduction of 10 per cent. on the revenue demand; those with not more than 1,000 Bighas, have been allowed eight per cent., and those with over that amount, have been granted five per cent. deduction. These are not however, the only profits obtained by the communities; the land they are constantly leasing out for short terms to temporary cultivators, pays often at a much higher rate than the village rate; what these profits are is not well known, as the Lambardars have most carefully avoided giving any information, but from the few instances brought to light, it is known they can obtain rates that will pay them well.

264. The statement given below, shows the manner in which the village communities of the Chowmehla Parganahs have distributed the settlement revenue demand amongst themselves,

Distribution of the Settlement Revenue Demand.

265. In the Pachpahar Parganah, nine villages have returned themselves as holding on a Zamindari Tenure, where the lands are held and managed in common, one village is returned as held an full "Puttidari" Tenure, (Putti being locally termed Pawa) in which each Putti manages its own affairs, and is responsible for its own revenue.

Pachpahar.

Statement showing the distribution of the Revenue in the Chowmehla District.

[illegible]

eleven villages are shown to be held on the Imperfect Pattidari Tenure, in which part of the land, and responsibility for the revenue is held is common, and part in severalty, but by far the greater number of villages (45), have returned themselves as holding on the "Kabzewar" Tenure, which limits the interest of individuals to the amount of land in their possession; out of a total of 2854 holders of land, 1691 or 59 per cent. are returned as Wattandars. In distributing the revenue demand, 2619 holders have been classed as "Gaonshahi" (see Land Tenures of the Chowmehla) and been assessed at the village revenue rates, and 235 holders (among them 10 Wattandars) have been classed as "Kararu" (see Land Tenures) and assessed according to the leases granted to them. The result of this distribution gives a surplus of 7644, which will be divided among the "Gaonshahi" members as profit. The profit in all probability is really larger, as no doubt the rental of the "Kararu" cultivators has been understated. In the Parganah of Dug, five villages have been shown as Zamin-dari, 11 as Imperfect Pattidari, and 45 as "Kabzewar." Out of the 3653 holders of land 71 per cent. have been returned as "Wattandars," and in distributing the revenue, the payers have been divided into 3516 "Gaonshahi," and only 137 "Kararu," of whom seven are Wattandars; this distribution has left a margin of profit of 4,665, to be divided among the Gaonshahi which, for the same reason as in Pachpahar, is not the true estimate.

Dug.

Fiscal History.

Shahabad.

Money Assessment in 1872.

Summary Settlement.

The Present Survey Settlement and Assessment.

Assessment Circles.

Classification of Soils.

266. In the Shahabad District the rates on unirrigated lands, are said to have been fixed many years ago, but it is not known by whom. They were determined by the crop grown. Up to A.D. 1872 there were no money rates for unirrigated land, the revenue being realized in kind; the State share was reckoned as a fourth of gross produce, but in the process of division the share was increased a little. In the above-mentioned year Baldeo Purdhan, the State representative in the District, carried out a money assessment for the unirrigated lands, in lieu of the Battai or Share of crops, and revenue was collected in accordance with those rates up to 1878, when the villages were given in contract under the summary settlement; cultivation increased during this period to the extent of now raising the revenue by $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

267. The villages of this district have, like those of the Chowmehla, been marked off into three assessment circles, and the classification of soils has been carried out by the Settlement Superintendent, in accordance with the local habit.

268. In the Upreti Parganah the lands have been classed as follows:—

Irrigated.

Pawat Dosalli.—The best, growing Ginger, Huldí, Sugarcane, Vegetables and Ground Nuts.

Pawat Eksalli.—The ordinary irrigated land, growing Barley, Wheat and Peas.

Unirrigated.

Khera.—Manured land around the village, having crops of Indian Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, and Kassum.

Dehri.—Flooded lands, bearing Sugarcane and Rice crops.

Mal.—The best unirrigated land, growing Jowar, Wheat and Gram.

Bodha Mal.—Somewhat inferior to the above, but growing the same crops.

Phut.—A lighter soil, raising generally Jowar and Gram; and wheat occasionally.

Danda.—Poor, stony, and shallow, growing crops of Til, Kodon, Rali, and Rotka.

269. In the Talaiti Parganah the only difference in the soils is, that there is no Bodha Mal, and there are two kinds of Danda; the better kind is of sufficient depth to rear Bajra and Jowar crops, the other is of about the same value as the Danda of the Upreti.

Fixing of Rates.

270. Though the rent rates, or "Rum," were fixed only so short a time ago as 1872, still there seems to have been opportunity enough, for the local officials to considerably alter them, as will be seen below :—

BALDEO PARDHAN'S RUM.						"LAGAN" FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT.					
Irrigated.			Unirrigated			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.		
No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
55	11-9-7	0-9-3	34	7-5-8	0-7-7	133	12-13-4	0-10-3	102	8-3-9	0-8-3

Old rates taken as a guide.

Process of selection from them.

271. In this District also, the old rates have been taken as a guide. Some fairly accurate information had been obtained as to the yield of crops in different soils, and the prices ruling for some years past, were also known; tested by these calculations, those rates were retained which agreed with them; high rates charged on particular crops were discarded, as having interfered with cultivation, and being irksome to cultivators; and in "Danda" land, which it had been the custom to grant on yearly measurements for two years, at different rates each year, according to the crop supposed to be raised, it was arranged to fix on a revenue rate, as in the case of other soils, by dividing the former two yearly payments, and making a very low rate suitable to the poor soil.

Remission.

272. Remissions, as in the rest of Jhallawar, have not been granted for the damage done to crops by wild animals, as the low rates of land revenue selected, are believed to have met this difference in the produce.

273. The rates prior to the settlement, and those of the settlement, compare as below:—

The No. and Range of Former and Present Rates on Irrigated and Unirrigated Lands.

The number and range of Former and Present Rates.

FORMER.						PRESENT.						
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	No.	Highest.	Lowest.	
21	12-13-4	0-12-6	13	2-10-2	0-10-0	6	8-6-7	2-14-5	12	2-14-5	0-4-2	
34	12-6-0	0-10-3	21	8-3-9	0-8-3	6	8-2-0	2-9-9	11	2-9-6	0-2-11	Upreti. Telaiti.

274. The highest irrigated rates are now much lower than before; this is due chiefly to abolishing the rates on special crops such as Ginger and Haldi. The lowest irrigated rates are now considerably higher; this is because in the former, are included the very favored rates granted for freshly irrigated lands, or to fortunate persons.

In the Upreti Parganah, the highest unirrigated rate is rather higher than the former one, but the lowest is much less; this is in consequence of the light rate fixed for Danda lands. In the Talaiti Parganah, the highest unirrigated rate has been very much lowered, in consequence of discarding the special high rates formerly levied on Tobacco and Kassum grown in "Khera" lands, the lowest unirrigated rate in this Parganah, is much less than before, for the same reason as in the Upreti.

275. By the application of the rates fixed upon, the demand on each cultivated acre as contrasted with the former demand, shows the following results:—

Former and Present Demand per cultivated acre.

Former and present Demand contrasted

Parganah.			Former.	Present.	REMARKS.
Upreti	...	...	2-3-11	1-14-9	0-5-2 Decrease.
Telaiti	...	...	3-5-1	2-15-5	0-5-8 Decrease.
THE DISTRICT	...	...	2-0-11	2-4-7	0-5-4 Decrease.

There is thus a decrease in the demand in the Upreti, of 0-5-2 per acre, in the Talaiti, of 0-5-8 per acre, and in the whole district, of 0-5-4 per acre.

276. The Table below, shows what result the application of the settlement rates has had on the distribution of the revenue:—

Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.

Result of the Distribution of the Revenue.

Parganah.	DECREASE.			INCREASE.		
	No. of occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	No. of occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Increase.
Upreti ...	753	18,069	33	417	5,832	36
Telaiti ...	696	13,340	30	414	5,689	31
TOTAL & AVERAGE,	1449	31,409	32	831	11,521	34

In this district, as in Central Jhallawar, the Survey Settlement has brought to light the ill adjustment of the revenue demand; for, by the settlement distribution, 1449 occupants who were paying nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the revenue of the district, have had their payments reduced by 32 per cent., while a comparatively favoured few, 831 in number, who paid about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenue, have had their payments increased by 34 per cent.

Former Fiscal History.

Kirpapore.

Summary Settlement.

Present Settlement.

277. The Kirpapore District is insignificant as to size and revenue value; it is also inconveniently situated, and has therefore been left in charge of the Patell of Rajpore, which is at present, the largest village. It has been the rule to contract with him for the land revenue and customs, allowing him a deduction for the pay of a few sepoys, to keep watch and ward. Till a few years ago the district was in charge of the Topkhana or Ordnance Department, probably on account of the Timber and Iron found there; and this department occasionally despatched an officer to collect the revenue and report on affairs. Recently, Kirpapore has been placed under the charge of the Chechat Tehsil. At the Summary Settlement, the contract remained with the Rajpore Patell, during the period of that settlement the area was surveyed, and the acknowledged rates applied, the contract again being given to the same Patell; this arrangement has not been disturbed by the present settlement.

Period of the Present Settlement.

278. The revenue rates ("Lagan,") and the permanent remissions, in this District, (such as those for the loss caused by wild animals,) fixed at this settlement, as well as the contracts entered into under it, are unalterable up to the end of Sumbut 1954, or about July or August A.D. 1898; that is to say the "Lagan," which includes all demands on the land, cannot be raised, and the remissions referred to, cannot be lessened, before the termination of that period, nor can the contracts for the Chowmehla villages be interfered with, during the same period, so long as the revenue is duly paid.

Remission of Out-standing balances of Revenue prior to the Survey Settlement.

279. The Durbar, in order to give cultivators a fair start under the present settlement, decided to clear off all outstanding balances of revenue which were due before its commencement, and for this purpose divided them into:—

- 1.—Those for one cause or another, non-recoverable.

2.—Those to be recovered in part or whole, by easy instalments prior to the settlement.

Those under the former head amounting to Rs. 4,07,766-7-9 were struck off; the others were gradually recovered.

280. When, for any cause or causes whatsoever, the revenue demand has greatly increased, in the case of individuals in Central Jhallawar, Shahabad, and village communities in the Chowmehla, it has been decided to grant time for full payment, and with this object, it has been directed that where the increase is more than 40 per cent., only half is to be demanded for the first three years.

Special remission in the case of great increase in the Revenue Demand.

281. Besides the rates framed on assessment circles, and classification of soils, there are two special rates; one is in the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, for a particular area of land in its vicinity, which derives benefit from the drainage of that town, and has, on that account been able to grow numerous and good crops, and pay extra highly for the same; this has now, under the name of "Khera Dosalli," been assessed at Rs. 19-0-8 an acre, which is much lower than the former rate, Rs. 36-14-9.

Special Rates.

282. The other special rate is for "Pan," which is cultivated in the Chaoni and Shahabad; the payment was formerly regulated by the number of plants, or the number of poles up which they trailed; this was unsatisfactory, and in lieu a rate on the average produce and price, was worked out and fixed, for Shahabad, at Rs. 46-6-5, and for the Chaoni at Rs. 44-12-10 per acre, the former rates being, for Shahabad, Rs. 65-12-2, and the Chaoni Rs. 10-5-0.

283. When not under revenue free grant, gardens and plantations if watered, have been assessed at the inferior irrigated rate (Pewat Eksali); if not irrigated, they have been assessed at the unirrigated rate of the kind of soil they are situated in.

Assessment of Gardens and Tree Plantations.

284. The Durbar has granted the following favourable terms for fresh cultivation during the time of the Survey Settlement:—

Favourable terms offered for the extension of cultivation during the period of the Survey Settlement.

FOR CENTRAL JHALLAWAR, UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

In Old Waste:—

- 2 years, revenue free.
- 3rd year, one anna per Bigha.
- 4th year, two annas per Bigha.
- 5th year, four annas per Bigha.
- 6th year, the full rate.

In Recent Fallow:—

- 1st year, half the rate
- 2nd year, the full rate

IRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

In Old Waste :—

3 years, revenue free

4th year, four annas a Bigha.

5th year, eight annas a Bigha.

6th year, one rupee a Bigha.

7th year, and to the end of the settlement, a rate about 40 per cent. lower than the full revenue rate for the ordinary irrigated lands (Pewat Eksali.)

In Recent Fallow :—

1st year, half the irrigated rate.

2nd and 3rd years, full irrigated rate.

4th year, four annas a Bigha in addition to the unirrigated rate.

5th year, eight annas in addition.

6th year, one rupee in addition.

7th and remaining years, the full rate as fixed for irrigation in old waste.

In Dry Cultivated Land :—

The same as the above, except that the full unirrigated rate will be charged in the first year, instead of half.

When State wells are used, a water rate of four annas per Bigha will be charged.

If there be canal irrigation, water will be granted free the first year, and afterwards there will be a charge of eight annas per Bigha.

FOR SHAHABAD UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

In Old Waste :—

3 years, revenue free.

4th year, one anna per Bigha.

5th year, two annas per Bigha.

6th year, four annas per Bigha.

7th year, the full rate.

In Recent Fallow :—

1st year, half revenue rate.

2nd year, the full rate.

FRESH IRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

In Old Waste:—

5 years, revenue free. For the remaining years of the settlement full *unirrigated* rate.

In Recent Fallow:—

1st year, half the *unirrigated* rate.

Afterwards, full *unirrigated* rate.

In Dry Cultivated Land:—

The *unirrigated* rate for the term of settlement.

For the use of State wells, a water rate of two annas a Bigha will be charged, and for canal irrigation, four annas a Bigha from the second year the water is used.

285. Instead of granting the first settlers in deserted villages contracts for them, the period of non-payment of revenue is extended for such settlers, by two years in Central Jhallawar, and three years in Shahabad, and the head man among them will be granted Patellai dues on the 7th year of occupation, at the same rate as other Patells. These terms are much more liberal than those formerly offered by the State for new cultivation.

286. In accordance with the old custom prevailing in the Chowmehla and Kirpapore Districts all the proceeds from fresh cultivation of every kind, during the term of settlement, will reckon among the profits secured to the village communities, or other persons, who accept the contracts of villages from the State.

For the Chowmehla and Kirpapore.

287. The Survey Settlement Assessments were first given out to the Patan Parganah in the middle of March 1882; this was followed the next year, by announcements to the remaining Parganahs of Central Jhallawar and Shahabad, while in the case of the Chowmehla, the announcements are not complete, but through no fault of the Settlement Superintendent.

Announcement of the new Revenue.

288. Of the Central Jhallawar Parganahs, the announcements were not well received, in Patan, Chechat, Suket, Aklera, Manohar Thana, and Chipa Barode. On the receipt of petitions, further inquiry was directed; a few mistakes were found in the Patan assessments, and some rather important omissions (not however to be attributed to the Settlement Superintendent, but to local officials who neglected to supply the information) in the case of other Parganahs, more particularly Aklera, Manohar Thana, and Chipa Barode; since then, the mistakes have been rectified and the omissions supplied.

Reception of Announcement.

Of the reception of the new revenue in Shahabad, there is nothing particular to record.

289. In the Chowmehla, the announcement was favourably received in the Gungdhar Parganah, in a portion of the Dug Parganah, and at first, in the Pachpahar Parganah, while a portion of the Dug Parganah, and nearly the whole of the Awar Parganah refused even to hear the new assessments. A good portion of the Pachpahar Parganah having accepted the new assessments, afterwards began to return their leases.

Causes for unfavorable reception.

290. In order to explain the apparently general disapproval, on the whole, of the new assessments, I must first refer to the state of affairs obtaining not many years ago.

291. The weakest point in the administration of that amiable Chief, the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, was that of the land revenue, and to that cause more than any other, is ascribed the pecuniary difficulties of the Jhallawar State during the later years of his life.

The distribution and collection of the land revenue was entrusted to any one, no matter what his position and calling, who persuaded the late Maharaj Rana that he possessed peculiar abilities for those purposes. The result was, that a ring of astute persons, (in which were included the head of the audit and general accounts office,) got the manipulation of the land revenue into their own hands, and in distributing it, they treated their own friends and relations, Patells and their friends, and all persons of local influence, with great indulgence, while the cultivators with no interest, were heavily assessed.

292. In collecting the revenue, the latter class of cultivators, were squeezed to the utmost limit, while the others, by well timed presents, were relieved of a portion of even their light assessments. The hardly paid revenue of the oppressed class, did not all find its way to the treasury, a portion being diverted to swell the income of the ring at Head Quarters.

293. Nine years ago, the creation of a Revenue Department broke up the ring, and this, together with the summary settlement, started two years afterwards, saved the collections from misappropriation, and provided against any open oppression; but no attempt was made to distribute the demand equitably, as the data for such a process were not forthcoming. The Survey Settlement supplied these, and let it be marked in passing, that up to the time the assessments were given out, there was a general approval of all the operations; that is to say, the rates received the approval of the Council Sirdars, and, having heard the extent, and kind, of their several holdings, read out and explained to them by the "Tusdiq Amlah," or verifying staff, all the cultivators acknowledged the correctness both of measurement, and classification of lands.

Favored Patells and their following.

294. When the revenue payments were readjusted, in accordance with the information supplied by the settlement operations, and the result given out, then, for the first time, it came home to those who had previously been too lightly assessed, and to those who had escaped assessment altogether, that measurement and classification meant no favour or affection, but the payment for land from all alike, according to the amount and soil held; this, of course, at once provoked the opposition Patells and their

numerous following, which was made to include many whose payments had been lowered, but whose interests were more or less bound up with the favor of Patells.

295. A change in the administration of the State was approaching; the remaining members of the former revenue ring, and their associates, both at Head Quarters and in the districts, with recollections of the good times of yore, and hopes for the future, now thought the time had come to assist in discrediting, and by one means and another, overthrowing the Survey Settlement, which they then began to see plainly, if properly worked, must for ever do away with all chances for another ring; hence the secret sympathy and often active support of this body, was granted to the Patells and their following.

296. During the progress of the operations, many matters, such for instance as boundary disputes, were in the ordinary way of business settled adversely to the interests of some of the most influential Sirdars and Officials of the State; unaccustomed to the absence of undue favour, these persons at once joined the discontented.

Discontented Sirdars
and officials in High
Places.

297. The survivors of the revenue ring, their associates and friends, and the important Sirdars and Officials above alluded to, have, from the time the assessments were first announced, made it their daily business to thwart and discredit the Settlement Department in every conceivable way, their chief weapons being misrepresentation and falsehood; and they have not scrupled to employ any one, with a turn for intrigue and back-biting, including the unreliable or disappointed members of the Settlement Superintendent's own office; all such have been invited to consultations, when plans have been made to even falsify the settlement record.

298. To this list of opponents, another class has yet to be added. Though I can with pleasure state that Pundit Ram Charan, the Head of the Revenue Department, and many of his subordinates, (including most of the Tehsildars,) have cheerfully assisted much in the settlement operations, I am well aware that there are, in the ranks of the Department, not a few who, from their connection with the old ring, and still more who from their love of ease, and consequent disapproval of the extra painstaking labour required from the introduction of a regular settlement, are no friends to the new state of things, and therefore have on the sly, worked with the Patells and their side. What wonder then, that with this formidable array of opponents to the settlement, the assessments should have been received with a very exaggerated disfavour, and that the signs of disapproval should have lasted long?

Some Members of the
Revenue Department
iminenical to the Settle-
ment.

299. The case of some of the Chowmehla Parganahs, illustrates fully how much is due to the influence of misrepresentation and intrigue, on ignorant minds; the demand on almost every village in these, has decreased, in some a good deal, and yet many have refused to even hear the assessments, and others hearing and accepting them, have afterwards joined the objectors. The ever shifting and absurd reasons given for discontent, point

in the same direction; at one time it is, they would prefer the old complicated mode of reckoning the revenue rate to the one simple rate now shewn them; at another, it is that the Tehsildar is oppressing them, and has done so for years past, and yet again, it is that the Superintendent of the Settlement, has for the last two or three years been engaged in taking large bribes.

300. To all these causes of discontent has to be added one more, and that an important one.

Fall of Prices.

301. From about the time the settlement operations commenced, the prices of the more valuable and general produce, Opium and Grain, fell greatly, and have ever since remained at a low figure; the average difference, for this period as compared with the dozen years preceding, being in the Central Jhallawar Parganahs, for Opium 39 per cent. and Grain 28 per cent; not only this, but owing to the stagnation in the Opium Trade, the local money market became paralyzed, and many Manotidars in consequence, were unable to supply their assamis with the usual advances; this was turned to account by the various enemies of the settlement, and to it (*i.e.*, the new settlement) the cultivators were told to look as the cause of their own, and their Manotidars, difficulties.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET RESULT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE

OF THE

NEW SETTLEMENT.

Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.			FORMER.						TOTAL.					
				Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Siwai Jama.										
					Siwai.		Miscellaneous.								
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
CENTRAL JHALLAWAR	Chechat	...	...	1,44,826	0	9	528	2	4	1,353	10	10	1,46,707	13	11
	TOTAL	...	...	1,44,826	0	9	1,881 13 2						1,46,707	13	11
	Suket	...	...	1,25,941	4	0	1,063	11	9	68	14	6	1,27,073	14	3
	TOTAL	...	...	1,25,941	4	0	1,132 10 3						1,27,073	14	3
	Patan	...	...	93,049	9	3	13,365	4	11	761	8	9	1,07,176	6	11
	TOTAL	...	...	93,049	9	3	14,126 13 8						1,07,176	6	11
	Asnawar	...	...	30,045	1	9	592	3	8	573	2	3	31,210	7	8
	TOTAL	...	...	30,045	1	9	1,165 5 11						31,210	7	8
	Bakani	...	...	1,16,060	3	3	1,068	3	3	959	11	5	1,18,088	1	11
	TOTAL	...	...	1,16,060	3	3	2,027 14 8						1,18,088	1	11

Land Revenue of the New Settlement.

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai.	Miscellaneous				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT.
Old Cultivation.						
1,47,781 7 6	528 2 4	1,353 10 10	1,49,613 4 8	.....	2,905 6 9	2 Increase.
Zaid.						
381 8 9	.....	.....	381 8 9	.....	381 8 9	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Nou-Tour.						
902 15 6	.....	.....	902 15 6	.....	902 15 6	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
1,49,015 15 9	1,881 13 2		1,50,897 12 11	.....	4,189 15 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Old Cultivation.						
1,28,011 12 3	1,063 11 9	63 14 6	1,29,144 6 6	.....	2,070 8 3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Increase.
Zaid.						
946 0 0	.....	.....	946 0 0	.....	946 0 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
Nou-Tour.						
692 15 3	.....	.....	692 15 3	.....	692 15 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
1,29,650 11 6	1,182 10 3		1,30,783 5 9	.....	3,709 7 6	3 „
Old Cultivation.						
95,599 11 9	13,365 4 11	761 8 9	1,09,726 9 5	.....	2,550 2 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Increase.
Zaid.						
3,404 7 9	.....	.....	3,404 7 9	.....	3,404 7 9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Nou-Tour.						
2,040 13 0	.....	.....	2,040 13 0	.....	2,040 13 0	2 „
1,01,045 0 6	14,126 13 8		1,15,171 14 2	.....	7,995 7 3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Old Cultivation.						
32,166 7 0	593 3 8	573 2 3	33,331 12 11	.....	2,121 5 3	7 Increase.
Zaid.						
1,413 4 3	.....	.....	1,413 4 3	.....	1,413 4 3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Nou-Tour.						
1,528 3 6	.....	.....	1,528 3 6	.....	1,528 3 6	5 „
35,107 14 9	1,165 5 11		36,273 4 8	.....	5,062 13 0	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ „
Old Cultivation.						
1,16,824 0 3	1,068 3 3	959 11 5	1,18,851 4 11	.....	763 13 0	$\frac{2}{3}$ Increase.
Zaid.						
3,008 15 3	.....	.....	3,008 15 3	.....	3,008 15 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Nou-Tour.						
4,759 1 6	.....	.....	4,759 1 6	.....	4,759 1 6	4 „
1,21,592 1 0	2,027 14 8		1,26,619 15 8	.....	8,531 13 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	FORMER.			
		Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Sivai Jama		TOTAL.
			Sivai.	Miscellaneous.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CENTRAL JHALLAWAR—Concluded.	Aklara. ...	63,540 12 3	259 12 0	518 4 0	64,348 12 3
	TOTAL ...	63,540 12 3	808 0 0		64,348 12 3
	Delanpore ...	44,306 0 0	1,370 3 3	703 12 3	46,384 15 6
	TOTAL ...	44,306 0 0	2,078 15 6		46,384 15 6
	Manohur Thana ...	81,835 0 9	3,233 13 3	1,492 15 0	86,561 13 0
	TOTAL ...	81,835 0 9	4,726 12 3		86,561 13 0
	Chipa Barode ...	1,19,759 9 3	3,009 13 6	1,484 3 9	1,24,253 10 6
	TOTAL ...	1,19,759 9 3	4,494 1 3		1,24,253 10 6
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CENTRAL JHALLAWAR ...	8,19,363 9 3	24,491 3 11	7,951 2 9	8,51,805 15 11
		8,19,563 9 3	32,442 6 8		8,51,805 15 11

Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Continued.)

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Sikani Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai.	Miscellaneous.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT.
Old Cultivation, 68,673 15 6	259 12 0	548 4 0	69,481 15 6	.....	5,133 3 3	8 Increase.
Zaid. 1,988 0 9	.....	.....	1,988 0 9	.....	1,988 0 9	3 „
Nou-Tour. 3,881 14 0	.....	.....	3,881 14 0	.....	3,881 14 0	6 „
74,543 14 3	808 0 0		75,351 14 3	.....	11,003 2 0	17 „
Old Cultivation. 40,404 0 0	1,370 3 3	708 12 3	42,483 15 6	3,902 0 0	.....	8½ Decrease.
Zaid. 1,439 6 3	.....	.....	1,439 6 3	.....	1,439 6 3	3¼ Increase.
Nou-Tour. 2,536 13 6	.....	.....	2,536 13 6	.....	2,536 13 6	5½ „
44,380 3 9	2,078 15 6		46,459 3 3	3,902 0 0	3,976 3 9	Net Increase 74-3-9 or ¼ per cent.
Old Cultivation. 89,609 12 9	3,233 13 3	1,492 15 0	94,336 9 0	.....	7,774 12 0	9½ Increase.
Zaid. 2,588 2 6	.....	.....	2,588 2 6	.....	2,588 2 6	3 „
Nou-Tour. 9,043 10 9	.....	.....	9,043 10 9	.....	9,043 10 9	11 „
1,01,241 10 0	4,726 12 3		1,05,968 6 3	.....	19,406 9 3	23½ „
Old Cultivation. 1,46,174 10 0	3,009 13 6	1,484 3 9	1,60,668 11 3	.....	26,415 0 9	22 Increase.
Zaid. 1,917 13 6	.....	.....	1,917 13 6	.....	1,917 13 6	1½ „
Nou-Tour. 5,566 0 0	.....	.....	5,566 0 0	.....	5,566 0 0	4½ „
1,53,658 7 6	4,494 1 3		1,58,152 8 9	.....	33,898 14 3	28½ „
Old Cultivation. 8,65,195 13 0	24,491 3 11	7,951 2 9	8,97,638 3 8	3,902 0 0	49,734 3 9	5½ Increase.
Zaid. 17,087 11 0	.....	.....	17,087 11 0	.....	17,087 11 0	2½ „
Nou-Tour. 30,952 7 0	.....	.....	30,952 7 0	.....	30,952 7 0	3½ „
9,13,235 15 0	32,442 6 8		9,45,678 5 8	3,902 0 0	97,774 5 9	Net Increase 93,872-5-9 or 11½ per cent.

Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	FORMER.			
		Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.
			Siwai.	Miscellaneous.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHOWMEHLA	Pachpahar	1,21,105 13 0	2,253 8 9	1,553 9 3	1,24,912 15 0
	TOTAL ...	1,21,105 13 0	3,807 2 0		1,24,912 15 0
	Awar	76,571 2 6	2,506 12 6	1,512 4 3	80,590 3 3
	TOTAL ...	76,571 2 6	4,019 0 9		80,590 3 3
	Dug	93,506 6 6	5,232 5 0	1,052 8 0	99,841 3 6
	TOTAL ...	93,506 6 6	6,384 13 0		99,841 3 6
	Gungdhar	1,07,119 0 6	12,432 9 3	1,587 6 3	1,21,139 0 0
	TOTAL ...	1,07,119 0 6	14,019 15 6		1,21,139 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CHOWMEHLA ...	3,98,302 6 6	22,475 3 6	5,705 11 9	4,26,483 5 9
		3,98,302 6 6	23,180 16 3		4,26,483 5 9

Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Continued.)

P R E S E N T .				D I F F E R E N C E .		R E M A R K S .
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai	Miscellaneous.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P E R C E N T .
Old Cultivation.						
1,09,023 13 9	2,253 8 9	1,553 9 3	1,12,830 15 9	12,081 15 3	.....	10 Decrease.
Zaid.						
801 5 0	.....	.....	801 5 0	.....	801 5 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
11,970 9 3	.....	.....	11,970 9 3	.....	11,970 9 3	10 "
1,21,795 12 0	3,807 2 0		1,25,602 14 0	12,081 15 3	12,771 14 3	Net Increase 689-15-0 or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
72,178 10 9	2,506 12 6	1,512 4 3	76,197 11 6	4,392 7 9	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decrease.
Zaid.						
294 7 9	.....	.....	294 7 9	.....	294 7 9	$\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
1,996 11 3	.....	.....	1,996 11 3	.....	1,996 11 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
74,469 13 9	4,019 0 9		78,488 14 6	4,392 7 9	2,291 3 0	Net Decrease 2,101-4-9 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
80,500 6 9	5,282 5 0	1,052 8 0	86,835 3 9	13,005 15 9	.....	14 Decrease.
Zaid.						
920 5 9	.....	.....	920 5 9	.....	920 5 9	1 Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
4,726 9 9	.....	.....	4,726 9 9	.....	4,726 9 9	5 "
86,147 6 3	6,334 13 0		92,482 3 3	13,005 15 9	5,646 15 6	Net Decrease 7,359-0-3 or 8 per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
90,902 1 6	12,432 9 3	1,587 6 3	1,04,922 1 0	16,216 15 0	.....	15 Decrease.
Zaid.						
861 10 0	.....	.....	861 10 0	.....	361 10 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
1,628 10 3	.....	.....	1,628 10 3	.....	1,628 10 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
92,892 5 9	14,019 15 6		1,06,912 5 3	16,216 15 0	1,990 4 3	Net Decrease 14,226-10-9 or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
3,52,605 0 9	22,475 3 6	5,705 11 9	3,80,786 0 0	45,697 5 9	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decrease.
Zaid.						
2,377 12 6	.....	.....	2,377 12 6	.....	2,377 12 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
20,322 8 6	.....	.....	20,322 8 6	.....	20,322 8 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3,75,805 5 9	28,180 15 3		4,03,486 5 0	45,697 5 9	22,700 5 0	Net Decrease 22,997-0-9 or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Mal Hasil on Khatas.	FORMER.				TOTAL.	
			Siwai Jama.					
			Siwai.		Miscellaneous.			
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
SHAHABAD	Upreti	23,902	0 6	1,225	4 9	4,985	9 6	30,113 14 9
	TOTAL	23,902	0 6	6,211 14 3				30,113 14 9
	Teleti	19,029	11 3	947	7 3	1,516	3 8	21,493 6 2
	TOTAL	19,029	11 3	2,463 10 11				21,493 6 2
TOTAL OF NIZAMAT SHAHABAD		42,931	11 9	2,173	12 0	6,501	13 2	51,607 4 11
		42,931	11 9	8,675 9 2				51,607 4 11
KIRPAFORE	Kirpapore	348	12 0	.....		.....		348 12 0
		12,60,946	7 6	49,140	3 5	20,158	11 8	13,30,245 6 7
GRAND TOTAL OF THE JHALLAWAR STATE		12,60,946	7 6	69,298 15 1				13,30,245 6 7

JHALRAPATAN: }

The 27th March 1885.

Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Concluded.)

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT.
Old Cultivation.						
20,066 0 9	1 226 4 9	4,985 9 6	26,277 15 0	3,835 15 9	.....	16 Decrease.
Zaid.						
4,043 9 6	.....	.....	4,043 9 6	.....	4,043 9 6	16½ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
1,887 14 0	.....	.....	1,887 14 0	.....	1,887 14 0	7½ „
25,997 8 3	6,211 14 3		32,209 6 6	3,835 15 9	5,931 7 6	Net Increase 2,095-7-9 or 8½ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
16,719 15 9	947 7 3	1,516 3 8	19,183 10 8	2,309 11 6	.....	12 Decrease.
Zaid.						
1,862 14 6	.....	.....	1,862 14 6	.....	1,862 14 6	9½ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
3,199 8 9	.....	.....	3,199 8 9	.....	3,199 8 9	16½ Increase.
21,782 7 0	2,463 10 11		24,246 1 11	2,809 11 6	5,062 7 3	Net Increase 2,752-11-9 or 14½ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
35,785 0 6	2,173 12 0	6,501 13 2	45,461 9 8	6,145 11 3	.....	14½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
5,906 0 8	.....	.....	5,906 8 0	.....	5,906 8 0	13½ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
5,087 6 9	.....	.....	5,087 6 9	.....	5,087 6 9	11½ „
47,779 15 3	8,675 9 2		56,455 8 5	6,145 11 3	10,993 14 9	Net Increase 4,848-3-6 or 11½ per cent.
348 12 0	.....	.....	348 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Old Cultivation.						
12,54,935 10 3	49,140 3 5	20,158 11 8	13,24,234 9 4	55,745 1 0	49,734 3 9	½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
25,371 15 6	.....	.....	25,371 15 6	.....	25,371 15 6	2 Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
56,362 6 3	.....	.....	56,362 6 3	.....	56,362 6 3	4½ „
13,36,670 0 0	69,293 15 1		14,05,968 15 1	55,745 1 0	1,31,463 9 6	Net Increase 75,723-8-6 or 6 per cent.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallanwar.

302. The statement in which this is exhibited, divides the former and present revenue into "Mal Hasil," and "Siwai Jama;" the first portion alone has to do with the settlement operations, as being the revenue derived directly from regular holdings; "Siwai Jama" are miscellaneous collections obtained on various accounts, from individuals, villages, and uncertain holdings.

Net result on the Land Revenue for the new Settlement.

303. The present, (*i.e.*, settlement) revenue is further divided into the three following heads, *viz.*, that from "Old Cultivation," from "Zaid," and from "Noh Tor." By "Old Cultivation" is understood the old standing holdings, handed down in the papers of the Patwaries, and found there at the commencement of the settlement. It is to Old Cultivation alone that all comparisons refer, which have been previously made between the former and present rates, and the distribution of demand, as comparison in the case of "Zaid," and "Nor Tor" was impracticable.

"Zaid" is land which up to the time of settlement had been wrongly excluded from the revenue roll, either by being passed off as revenue free, or by being wholly omitted from the land measurements. It has now been assessed.

"Noh Tor" is fresh cultivation commenced during the period of the summary settlement, by the terms of which it came on the revenue roll from the termination of that time.

304. Taking first then the old standing cultivation, the result of the settlement assessments on each District, and on the whole State is as follows :—

Central Jhallawar— $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase due almost entirely to a fair distribution, and *not* to higher rates.

The Chowmehla	...	...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. decrease.
Shahabad	...	...	$14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. decrease.
Kirpapore	...	...	No change.
The whole State	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. decrease.

305.—The increase due to "Zaid" is:—

$2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Central Jhallawar.

$\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in the Chowmehla.

$13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Shahabad.

None in Kirpapore.

For the whole State, the increase amounts to 2 per cent.

306. The increase due to the spread of cultivation during the summary settlement has been mentioned before, but may, for convenience sake, be noted again here—

Central Jhallawar	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
The Chowmehla	...	...	$5\frac{1}{8}$ "
Shahabad	...	...	$11\frac{3}{4}$ "
Kirpapore	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
All Jhallawar	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

307. Taking into account "Old Cultivation," "Zaid" and "Noh Tor" together, the result on each District and on the whole State is—

Central Jhallawar ...	...	... Increase $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
The Chowmehla ...	...	... Decrease $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Shahabad ...	...	... Increase* $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Kirpapore ...	...	... No change.
All Jhallawar ...	...	... Increase 6 per cent.

That is to say, the Parganah increase of all kinds for the whole State has risen from Rs. 13,30,245 to Rs. 14,05,968, or an increase of Rs. 75,723. The payments under the head of Old Cultivation being less by Rs. 6,011 or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., "Zaid" yielding Rs. 25,371 more, and "Noh-Tor" Rs. 56,362. The net increase of Rs. 75,723 thus spread over the whole State, is due altogether to revenue derived either from land which up to this date had improperly escaped assessment, or to fresh cultivation commenced during the Summary Settlement.

308. The gross revenue derived from the land in the Jhallawar state now amounts to Rs. 17,69,819-13-9.

The details of which are as follows:—

Khalsa Land Revenue as given above	...	Rs. 14,05,968	0	0
Jaghir villages including Sambai Badi grants to Bhils	...	...	1,72,076	10 0
Udak villages	...	...	79,819	3 9
Moafi Lands	...	...	1,11,956	0 0

The alienated land revenue amounts to Rs. 3,63,851-13-9, or rather more than 20 per cent. of the gross land revenue.

Comparative Incidence
of Demand in each
District.

309. In order to institute this comparison, the areas have been reduced to a uniform standard, (the acre,) and the Chowmehla payments in Bundi and Salim Shahi currency have been reduced to the Hali coin of the rest of Jhallawar, at the average rate of exchange for the past 15 years. The Table given below shows how the demand is spread over the irrigated and unirrigated lands under cultivation.

District.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	11 12 0	3 4 5
The Chowmehla	...	...	...	...	16 6 6	2 11 11
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	4 10 2	2 0 4
Kirpapore	...	...	...	...	Not worked	out.

* Due entirely to misappropriated land, and new cultivation undertaken during the period of the Summary Settlement.

The points to remark are the comparatively high incidence of the irrigated demand in the Chowmehla, and of the unirrigated demand in Central Jhallawar ; had the higher of the old rates been retained, these two points would have been more prominent.

310. Next, spreading the demand over the cultivated area as a whole, the result is :—

District.					Demand per cultivated acre.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	4 7 4
The Chowmehla	...	...	...	...	4 6 1
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	2 4 7
Kirpapore	...	...	...	...	0 8 11

Central Jhallawar thus contributes most, paying 0-1-3 per acre more than the Chowmehla. The proportion of irrigated land is however somewhat larger in Central Jhallawar than in the Chowmehla, were these lands about equal in area in the two Districts, the incidence per cultivated acre would have shewn highest in the Chowmehla.

311. *Comparative revenue value of Khalsa Lands in each District.*

District.					Revenue value per acre.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	1 4 2
The Chowmehla	...	...	...	...	1 5 4
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Kirpapore	...	...	...	...	0 0 7

This incidence is obtained by spreading the revenue over the total "Khalsa" area of each Parganah ; in this case the incidence is highest in the Chowmehla, owing to the proportion of cultivation to the total area, being rather more in that District, than in Central Jhallawar.

312. By the operations of the settlement, the positions of the occupiers of land and of many Patells, have been bettered in many ways. To commence with, the revenue rates have been simplified, and (taken on the whole,) lowered. To the holders of land, the fact is equally important that for the first time for many years, (speaking generally) they are now called upon to pay in exact accordance with the value of their holdings, as ascertained by careful and experienced observation and calculation. The result in Central Jhallawar and Shahabad was the instant relief of 8553 occupants who equalled 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the land-holders in those two districts, and in many cases the relief thus obtained was very substantial.

Prospects of the Settlement.

While in the Chowmehla (after allowing for all increase due to fresh land brought under revenue payment,) the village communities have had the demand on them lessened by $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

313. Next, occupiers have been excused almost the whole of the heavy load of balances outstanding against them, prior to the settlement.

Where, from any cause a great increase in the demand has been made, it has been especially arranged to levy the increase so as to make it as light as possible to the payer.

Occupiers have been offered more favorable terms than before, to extend their cultivation, more particularly so in Shahabad, and, in the Chowmehla, all cultivable land has been left as a margin of profit to the villages.

314. *The Durbar has very properly raised the payment of dues to all Patells to 5 per cent. of the collections, thus enlisting their sympathies in the extension of cultivation, as well as increasing their emoluments.*

Occupiers and cultivators have been made acquainted with their rights, (which have been defined and recorded) as well as with the amount and revenue value in detail of the land which they hold, and have received a written statement of the same.

Lastly, they will not be a little benefitted by the increase to the strength and to the higher education of the present Revenue Staff, which will secure timely attention to their wants, and correctness in the yearly redistribution of the revenue, consequent on changes in holdings.

315. Thus far all is favorable to the settlement, there are however two causes to militate against it; the first, the great fall in the prices of produce. This is unavoidable, and if prices do not rise soon, it will become necessary to grant remissions on the rates of lands on which such produce is raised; that is to say "Dosalli Pewat" for opium, and "Sai" and "Utar Mal" for wheat, gram, and jowar. This would be more likely to be required in Central Jhallawar than in the other two districts, but to remit even 2 Annas in the rupee or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in this one District, would mean the reduction of the demand by Rs. 97,819, *i.e.*, Rs. 34,706 on Dosalli, Rs. 44,252 on Sar-i-Mal and Rs. 18,871 on Utar Mal.

316. It is fortunate therefore for the State that the settlement has placed the burden of payments on the proper shoulders, thus enabling cultivators to bear better the low prices; and the State in doing this has been able to somewhat raise the whole volume of payments, which will act as a set off against the remissions that may have soon to be granted.

317. The other cause unfavorable to the settlement, is the machination of its enemies enumerated in the chapter on the announcement of Revenue, this cause however, is fortunately avoidable, and, if properly dealt with, will speedily disappear. The enemies aforesaid, are striving for the most part for the attainment of one or other, (or both) of the following points, to secure which they will not cease to labor, until they are persuaded such labor is vain.

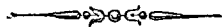
318. The first object is to persuade H. H. the Maharaj Rana, that the settlement has enormously raised the rates, and has been used by the Settlement Superintendent as the means of raising the payments of those whose revenue should have been lowered, and demanding less from those who should have been called upon to pay more; that for this purpose, he has received bribes all round; they thus hope to get rid of Sheikh Taj-ud-din and his work, not caring to avoid, but rather rejoicing at the confusion which would result. I need hardly remark on the malevolence and absurdity of the above assertions.

319. The second object is, to implant distrust of the Heads of the Revenue Department in His Highness' mind, and to sow discord between those heads themselves.

We can however, look with confidence to the uncommon share of good sense possessed by His Highness, and trust he will shortly give these opponents of the settlement to understand that he is not to be imposed upon, as to either the character, or results of the Settlement operations, and that he has confidence in the heads of his Revenue Department, and will thoroughly support them. As to the two Heads themselves, they know of the enemy's designs, and that ought to be enough for two such experienced officials. Pundit Ram Charan can value the assistance he will receive in the extra work of his Department, from the intimate knowledge of all kinds gained by Sheikh Taj-ud-din during the past four years in the Settlement Department; at the same time, Sheikh Taj-ud-din must be fully aware of the great support he can receive from the experience of nine years good service rendered to the State, by Pundit Ram Charan, who, moreover, enjoys the esteem and respect of the classes he has to deal with.

—:O:—

PART IV.



THE RECORD OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.



320. Measurements were commenced in April 1880 and completed in July 1882, thus occupying one year $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. After setting off increase against decrease, there remained a margin of decrease in assessable area, due to inaccuracies of former measurements, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Central Jhallawar, $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Chowmehla, and 19 per cent. in Shahabad; this explains why the former rates often seemed lower than they really were. I have found the present measurements, as regards both cultivated and cultivable land accurate; but in hilly and jungly parts, such as the borders of Shahabad and portion of the Bakani Parganah, the areas of uncultivable waste will not be found quite correct; this however is not of much consequence.

Measurements.

321. The results of the measurements show the lands of the State, as regards the destination of revenue to be divided as below:—

		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Portion.</i>
Khalsa	...	13,85,682	... 76 per cent.

Khalsa and Alienated **ALIENATED.**
Areas.

Jaghir	... 1,77,359	} 4,20,577 ... 24 per cent.
Udak	... 1,81,318	
Moafi	... 61,900	

Area of Khalsa Lands
under Cultivation.

The proportion Irriga-
ted.

Amount of Culturable
Waste.

322. Of the Khalsa lands 24 per cent. are under cultivation, of which 12 per cent. are protected by irrigation, or about 3 per cent. of the total area of Khalsa lands; 44 per cent. of the whole area of the Khalsa lands is cultivable waste, of which 6 per cent. is reserved for grass lands, and 94 per cent. awaits the plough.

Records and Maps.

323. The following records and maps have been prepared by the Settlement Department and disposed of as mentioned below :—

1.—*Index*—

Original and faired copy in Hindi to the Daftar Sadar, a fair copy in Urdu to the Mal Sadar, and a fair copy in Hindi to each Tehsil.

2.—*Khasra offset, or Field Book of Boundaries.*—Distributed as above.

3.—*Khasra Kistwar, or Field Book of village Survey and list of fields.*—Distributed as above.

4.—*Naksha Kistwar, or village Map.*—The original to the Daftar Sadar, a tracing to the Mal Sadar, and a tracing to the Tehsil.

5.—*Naksha Goshwara Jinswar, or abstract statement of crops.*—The original and fair Hindi copy to the Daftar Sadar, a fair Urdu copy to the Mal Sadar, and a fair Hindi copy to the Tehsils.

6.—*Naksha Tazviz Jamma, or Assess-ment statement.*—The original and a fair Hindi copy to the Daftar Sadar, a fair copy to the Mal Sadar, and a fair Hindi copy to the Tehsils.

7.—*Sajra Nasab, or Geneological Tree.*—For the Chowmehla only, original for record in the Daftar Sadar.

8.—*Naksha Chahat, or statement of wells.*—As in the case of No. 6 above.

9.—*Naksha Baghat, or statement of Gardens.*—As in the case of No. 6 above.

10.—*Naksha Mōāfiat, or statement of*—As in the case of No. 6 above.
Revenue free land.

11.—*Halat Delhi, or General statistics*—As in the case of No. 6 above.
and customs of the village.

12.—*Robkar Akhīr, or Final Proceedings.*—As in the case of No. 6 above.

13.—*Colored Lithograph Pargana h*—A copy to the Daftar Sadar,
Maps. Mal Sadar and Tehsils.

14.—*Colored Chart of Soil and Crops.*—Original to the Daftar Sa-
dar, a tracing to the Mal
Sadar and Tehsils.

15.—*Printed Lists of Settlement rate*—A copy to the Daftar Sadar,
(Lagan) and remissions (Chut) Mal Sadar, and each Pat-
for each village. wari.

324. The rules attached to this Report, for the guidance of Revenue officials in the preparation of the yearly Tehsil papers, provide for these settlement records being revised every year, and if these instructions be properly attended to, when the present settlement is over, almost all the information requisite for starting another settlement will be at hand. To ensure this being done by competent persons, some pains have been taken, and expense incurred.

Provisions for the keep-
ing up of these records.

325. Patwaries were associated with the Survey staff, and made to survey villages with their own hands; in this way 60 per cent. of them have become thoroughly acquainted with survey operations, and the preparation of records connected therewith, while the remainder have learnt more or less of the leading principles. To instruct the other Tehsil officials in the preparation of the new records, intelligent officers from the Settlement Department were attached for a year to the Tehsils, and lastly, to still further strengthen the Revenue Department in this, as well as in other important duties rendered necessary by the Settlement, officials have been selected from the Settlement, and appointed Canongoes to each Tehsil, to the Mal Sadar, and the Daftar Sadar, and the Durbar has wisely appointed Sheikh Taj-ud-din, the late Superintendent of Settlement, as Assistant Head of the Revenue Department, more especially to supervise the work entrusted to these Canongoes and their subordinates.

Training of Patwaries
and Tehsil Staff.

Appointment of Canon-
goes.

Appointmnt of Sheikh
Taj-ud-din as Assistant
to the Head of the Re-
venue Department.

326. This has of course increased the cost of the Revenue Department, but it is money well laid out, as efficiency of the Revenue Department means proper distribution of the Revenue, encouragement and assistance to Agriculturists, well considered suspensions and remissions, all of which combined, lead to just and easy collections, and the consequent well-being of the cultivator, as well as due receipt of the Revenue by the State; while, on the other hand, an improperly trained staff, overburdened with work, means the reverse of all this, as well as throwing away the great expenditure on the Settlement, and rendering its records useless.

Increased cost of the
Revenue Department a
necessity.

327. The office work of the Superintendent has been in brief as below:—

	<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Disposed.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
Boundary cases ...	424	385	41
Jagir and Udak ...	232	213	19
Moafi ...	6519	1939	4580
Patells' dues ...	2182	184	1998
Occupancy cases ...	1282	31	1251
Miscellaneous ...	9868	8074	1792
TOTAL ...	20507	10826	9681

The number of pending cases of Moafi and Patell dues is large, and the occupancy cases disposed of are few, they will now be dealt with by the Durbar Revenue Department. One cause of their non-disposal, is the time it takes to get replies to references from other Durbar offices, notably the Daftar Sadar. The only Settlement work now left, is the fairing of the Chowmehla records, which has been delayed by the attitude of the cultivators, with regard to the announcement of the revenue.

Cost of the Settlement.

328. The statement attached, gives the cash account of the Settlement up to date, shows the estimated and actual cost of the Settlement, the causes for increase, and the proportionate cost of the Settlement to the State, to the holders of alienated villages and lands, as well as to the cultivators.

329. The Settlement was estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,720, while the expenditure on it has come to Rs. 2,23,877-10-8. From this latter sum, two deductions must be made, before the true expenditure on the Settlement itself is arrived at.

First the sum of Rs. 15,342-1-7 spent on the instruction of Revenue officials, and the payments to Canongoes, who really formed an increase to the permanent Revenue Staff, and next, a sum of Rs. 4,624-7-11 paid by the Settlement Office to the Jail for printing charges which is merely a matter of account, all materials having been supplied by the Settlement Department; deducting these two sums the cost of the Settlement itself to the State, has been Rs. 2,03,911-1-2, or an increase of Rs. 43,191-1-2 upon the estimate.

330. The causes for increase under each head are given in the column of remarks; the primary cause is, that the estimate was framed by one official, while the work was carried out by another, who, although accepting the estimate, found as he proceeded, that both rates and amount had been fixed at far too low a scale. Besides this, the Settlement has lasted a year longer than was calculated, and this delay is largely owing to its opponents, who were also answerable for the increased cost of the general expenditure on contingencies, and of supervision by this office, consequent on the preparation of many returns, and statements and correspondence connected with the same.

331. It will be seen the survey costs the holders of alienated villages and lands Rs. 3,042-14-10; this was for the survey of their boundaries.

Cultivators have had to pay Rs. 4,849-15-9 in the shape of rations to the Ballais and coolies engaged as chainmen during the operations.

The State paid Rs. 1,350 in rewards to its Patwaries for surveying; had the villages they surveyed been measured by Ameen's, the cost would have been Rs. 2,603-14-0, that is to say, the State got the land measured at half cost, and at the same time obtained Patwaries as trained Surveyors.

332. Sheikh Taj-ud-din Ahmad, the Superintendent, who has carried out this present Settlement, joined the Ulwar Settlement as a Surveyor, where he served under experienced officers, and being noticed on account of his great energy and quickness was often promoted; he there gained special experience in the classifying of soils. His next service was in the neighbouring State of Kotah, where as a District officer he became acquainted with the agricultural conditions of this part of the country; thus by former training and experience he was well qualified for the post he was here appointed to. In addition to the large amount of his office work, and the constant supervision exercised over all Departments of the operations, Sheikh Taj-ud-din has carried out the classification of soils entirely with his own hands. Owing to the proceedings of the enemies to the Settlement, he has had to furnish this office with numerous statements and returns, to satisfy me that all was going well. Finally the announcements of the revenue (troublesome enough when it is mostly Assamiwar,) have by the same people been made more difficult, and the explaining over and over again to some 20,000 holders of land in Central Jhallawar and Shahabad all the details of their holdings and revenue assessed on them has been a very trying operation.

Notice of the Superintendent and his Subordinates.

333. Sheikh Taj-ud-din's great energy and industry throughout, are acknowledged on all hands, and, having tested a fair amount of the Settlement work in almost all its branches, I am satisfied that it is generally accurate, and is creditable to him. Some of the more deserving of his subordinates have been granted posts in the Customs and Revenue Departments of the State.

334. The information embodied in this report has been obtained for the most part from the Settlement Office. I have to acknowledge assistance from Mr. Miles, and also, with the kind permission of the Maharaj Rana, from Babu Syam Sundar Lall, His Highness' Private Secretary, who have both furnished me with notes regarding Irrigation, Minerals, Trees, Fauna, Population, and Trade.

Conclusion.

335. Should my remarks on the announcements of Revenue prospects of the Settlement, and the opponents of the same in connection therewith appear too lengthy, I must explain that they have been made, not only in justice to Sheikh Taj-ud-din, but for the purpose of making His Highness the Maharaj Rana fully acquainted with all facts, in order to assure him as to the past, and to warn and guide him as to the future.

JHALRAPATAN:

The 28th March 1885.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

1.—CASH ACCOUNT.

2.—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

AND

3.—COST OF SETTLEMENT

TO THE STATE

THE JAGHIRDARS AND CULTIVATORS

OF

THE STATE OF JHALLAWAR.

Cash Account of the

Number.	R E C E I P T S .	A M O U N T .
1	Advanced from the Treasury during Sumbut 1936 or 1879-80 ...	3,523 8 4
2	Ditto Ditto 1937 or 1880-81 ...	40,515 2 9
3	Ditto Ditto 1938 or 1881-82 ...	55,668 2 0
4	Ditto Ditto 1939 or 1882-83 ...	37,831 1 2
5	Ditto Ditto 1940 or 1883-84 ...	53,281 8 3
6	Ditto Ditto 1941 or 1884-85 ...	19,553 10 6
7	Received from the Holders of Alienated Villages ...	3,061 9 6
8	Miscellaneous Receipts including Savings, &c. ...	4,192 5 3
		2,17,626 15
		T O T A L R s

[illegible]

Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Survey Settlement.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Estimated.	Actual.	REMARKS.
I.—SUPERVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>(a.)—Political Superintendent.</i>				
1	English Clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem for 2 years ...	720 0 0	1,867 12 10	Increase due to—
2	1 Ahlmud „ 20 „ „ ...	480 0 0	2,440 8 0	A mistake in the Original Estimate which provided for only 2 years, instead of the whole period of Settlement.
3	2 „ „ 15 „ „ ...	860 0 0		
4	Contingent Expenses ...	.....	607 15 4	
	TOTAL ...	1,660 0 0	4,916 4 2	
<i>(b.)—Superintendent of Settlement.</i>				
1	Superintendent at Rs. 200 per mensem for 4 years ...	9,600 0 0	11,806 10 8	Increase due to—
2	Serishtadar „ 40 „ „ ...	1,920 0 0	2,318 12 11	(1.)—Settlement having lasted a year longer than was calculated.
3	Nazir „ 25 „ „ ...	1,200 0 0	2,357 8 1	(2.)—To some increase in Establishment found necessary.
4	2 Ahlmuds „ 15 each „ „ ...	1,440 0 0	4,381 5 11	
5	Roznamcha Nawis „ 15 „ „ ...	720 0 0	1,501 8 0	
6	Record Keeper „ 20 „ „ ...	960 0 0	1,443 8 0	
7	Treasurer „ 15 „ „ ...	720 0 0	996 9 10	
8	Hindi Karkoon „ 12 „ „ ...	576 0 0	619 7 11	
9	Duftry „ 6 „ „ ...	288 0 0	348 0 0	
10	6 Chuprasces and Mirdhas at Rs. 5 each for 4 years ...	1,440 0 0	1,705 10 8	
11	2 Hurkatas „ „ „ „ ...	.....	290 0 0	
12	2 Frashes „ „ „ „ ...	.....	420 0 0	
13	1 Bhishtes „ „ „ „ ...	.....	280 10 10	
	TOTAL ...	18,861 0 0	27,970 12 10	
<i>Travelling Allowance at Rs. 30 per cent.</i>				
1	Superintendent of Settlement at 8 months in a year for 4 years ...	1,920 0 0	1,870 11 5	
2	Serishtadar at 8 months in a year for 4 years ...	384 0 0	805 11 3	
3	2 Ahlmuds „ „ „ „ ...	288 0 0	656 3 4	Increase in numbers found necessary.
4	Roznamcha Nawis „ „ „ „ ...	144 0 0	219 4 8	
5	Duftry „ „ „ „ ...	57 10 8	.....
6	Karkoon „ „ „ „ ...	115 5 4	.....
7	Chuprasces „ „ „ „ ...	192 0 0	181 13 8	
8	Pettas to Sowars and Sepoys, etc. ...	.....	1,669 11 5	Necessary, but unestimated for.
9	Contingencies at Rs. 15 per mensem for 4 years ...	720 0 0	239 8 0	
	TOTAL TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE ..	3,821 0 0	5,145 15 9	
	TOTAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SETTLEMENT ...	22,683 0 0	33,116 12 7	
II.—SURVEY.				
1	8,53,233 Bighas Cultivated at Rs. 2 per cent. ...	17,066 10 7	12,925 12 9	
2	17,06,667 Bighas Uncultivated at Rs. 1 per cent. ...	17,066 10 7	17,350 1 3	
3	Survey Superintending Staff, Mirdhas, Coolies, Mohurris and Contingencies for 2 years and 2 months ...	30,190 0 0	32,350 1 3	
4	Survey Instruments ...	620 0 0	20 5 0	
	TOTAL COST OF SURVEY OPERATIONS ...	65,003 5 2	62,656 4 3	

Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Survey Settlement.

No.	DESCRIPTION.				ESTIMATED.	ACTUAL.	REMARKS.
III.—ASSESSMENT AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.							
1	Zarah Janch	...	...	...	1,644 0 0	1,939 14 11	Number of Fields more than estimated for and rate estimated low.
2	Mahaz Milan	...	...	...	2,321 0 0	3,931 4 4	Number of Fields more than estimated for and rate low.
3	Line Milan	...	...	...	320 0 0	829 5 11	
4	Intikhab Parcha	...	...	...	732 0 0	1,260 8 9	Number of holdings much under estimated and as mauafi and sub holdings were not taken into account or the preparation of geneological trees for the Chow mehla, Rates of work estimated low.
5	Tasdik Parcha	...	...	...	21,60 0 0	12,411 10 10	
6	Hulkabundi Kism Zamin	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	1,923 15 6	
7	Tarmim Kism Zamin	...	...	...	520 0 0		
8	Safawar	...	...	...	1,050 0 0	4,125 5 5	Due to low estimate of number of fields.
9	Terij Katouni	...	...	...	2,100 0 0	2,080 0 9	
10	Tajwiz Jaman	...	...	...	11,600 0 0	8,420 1 10	Both the Staff and the rate for this work were under estimated
11	Fairing of 1 Copy of Records in Urdu	...	...	...	7,410 0 0	8,421 7 5	
12	Do. of 2 copies in Hindi	...	...	...	14,820 0 0	14,932 7 0	
13	Tracing 3 copies of village maps	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	8,587 5 0	Not provided for in the estimate.
14	Jinswar Statements	...	...	...	.....	1,343 10 4	
15	Komwar do.	...	...	...	.....	871 0 9	
16	Officer in charge of preparation of Records Office and Establishment	...	...	...	6,102 0 0	6,090 13 1	[1] The amount of country paper used and the rate paid for it were very much in excess of the estimate. [2] Foolscap paper was not estimated where as much has been used. [3] Binding of records was not provided for. [4] Printing charges have doubled. [5] The amount of tracing cloth issued has been double that estimated, and the prices somewhat higher.
17	Contingencies of the Office of Assessment and preparation of records	...	...	...	8,675 4 0	20,711 7 4	
18	Janch Misl Mokummil	...	...	...	5,200 0 0	7,326 7 1	
TOTAL PREPARATION OF RECORDS AND ASSESSMENT					70,085 4 0	1,05,226 14 3	Chiefly due to extra establishment engaged for gathering special information.
Miscellaneous					1,386 6 10	2,589 5 10	
TOTAL					1,60,720 0 0	2,08,535 9 1	
IV.—INSTRUCTION OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.							
1	Instruction of Revenue Officials...	...	...	...	.....	15,342 1 7	Very requisite but not provided for in the estimate.
GRAND TOTAL					1,60,720 0 0	2,23,877 10 8	

COST OF THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

To the State, the holders of alienated Villages and Lands, and to Cultivators.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	THE STATE.	THE HOLDERS OF ALIENATED VIL- LAGES AND LANDS.	THE CULTIVATORS.
	I.—SUPERVISION.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Office Establishments of Agency and Superintendent of Settlement	38,033 0 9		
	II.—SURVEY.			
2	Total Cost of Survey	62,686 4 3	3,042 14 10	4,849 15 9
	TOTAL ...	1,00,719 5 0		
	III.—ASSESSMENT AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.			
3	Total Cost	1,05,226 14 3		
4	Miscellaneous	2,589 5 10		
	TOTAL ...	1,07,816 4 1		
	IV.—INSTRUCTION OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.			
5	Rewards to Putwaries	1,350 0 0		
6	Pay of Girdawars	2,355 15 2		
7	Pay of New Canongoes... ..	11,636 2 5		
	TOTAL ...	15,342 1 7		
	GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	2,23,877 10 8		
	<i>Deduct:—</i>			
8	5, 6, and 7 Instruction of Officials	15,342 1 7		
9	Printing Charges to the State Jail	4,624 7 11		
	TOTAL ...	19,966 9 6		
	BALANCE ...	2,03,911 1 2	3,042 14 10	4,849 15 9

JHALRAPATUN:

The 27th March 1885.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

TABULATED STATEMENT

OF

INFORMATION REGARDING

MANOTI AFFAIRS.

Tabulated Statement of Information

Number.	PARCANAH.	OCCUPIERS.			REVENUE PAYMENTS.			MANO-		
		Total Number,	Number on Manoti.	Proportion on Manoti per cent.	Demand for 1938.	Amount of Manoti for 1938.	Proportion of Manoti to Revenue.	Classes of		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	Money Lending.	Agriculturists.	Others.
1	Chechat ...	2,195	623	28	1,38,658	48,468	$\frac{1}{2}$	38	6	21
2	Suket ...	1,477	651	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,19,694	70,504	59 p. c.	51	12	12
3	Patan ...	1,644	672	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,06,202	68,701	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	72	7	20
4	Asnawar ...	574	199	35	31,404	13,214	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	1
5	Bakani ...	2,339	1,546	66	1,15,618	76,307	66 p. c.	44	1	5
6	Aklara ...	1,781	557	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	54,934	27,133	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	13
7	Dilapore ...	1,268	585	46	45,696	24,054	Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	5
8	Manohar Thana ...	2,998	769	26	81,268	48,397	More than $\frac{1}{2}$	35	2	11
9	Chipa Barode ...	2,596	1,475	57	1,16,393	78,357	67 p. c.	32	8	8
	TOTAL ...	16,873	7,077	...	8,09,867	4,55,135	...	315	48	95
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	42	...	...	56 p. c.	69 per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
1	Pachpahar ...	2,361	1,526	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,25,833	91,994	73 p. c.	34	3	3
2	Awar ...	1,645	1,365	82	79,177	66,085	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	23	...	1
3	Dug ...	2,316	1,448	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,00,285	76,348	Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2	...
4	Gungdhar ...	3,600	2,374	66	1,19,979	1,05,437	88 p. c.	26	1	3
	TOTAL ...	9,922	6,713	...	4,25,274	3,39,864	...	99	6	7
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	80 per cent.	88 per cent.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

regarding Manoti Affairs.

TIDARS.

Standing of		Residence.			Extent of Liability for Revenue.						
Oldest.	Average	In the District.	In other Districts.	Foreign.	100 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 60,000.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
years.	years.										
48	15	59	5	1	27	25	13	...	...	...	..
50	13½	37	21	17	36	15	23	1	...	...	...
75	14	98	1	...	70	11	16	2	...	...	...
20	5½	10	4	...	6	3	5	...	...	...	...
50	17	48	2	...	24	5	20	3	...	...	..
20	6½	38	2	...	23	5	13	...	...	...	..
50	23	18	1	...	5	2	12	...	...	...	...
25	7½	39	8	1	27	8	12	...	1	...	...
62	19	48	..	...	21	9	14	3	1	...	...
...	...	395	44	19	239	83	128	9	2	...	...
...	...	85 per cent.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	52 per cent.	18 per cent.	28 per cent.	2 per cent.	..	...	...
53	27	38	...	2	9	8	17	4	2	...	...
150	29	19	2	3	2	5	13	3	1	...	...
30	12	15	1	2	1	7	8	1	...	...	1
50	16½	30	...	...	1	6	17	5	...	1	...
...	...	102	3	7	13	26	55	13	3	1	1
...	...	91 per cent.	2½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	23½ per cent.	49½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	2½ per cent.	...	...

Tabulated Statement of information

INDEBTEDNESS OF OCCU.

Number.	PARGANAH.	Former Debt with Interest.		Advanced in 1938 with Interest.		Recovered in 1938.		
		Cash.	Grain.	Cash.	Grain.	In Cash.	In kind.	In Grain.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Mani. m. s.		Mani. m. s.			Mani. m. s.
1	Chechat ...	66,485	120 8 10	78,890	1,066 12 18	13,461	61,296	811 6 9
2	Suket ...	1,23,623	109 10 13	1,11,752	1,742 2 10	16,361	81,720	1,513 13 6
3	Patun ...	49,788	29 7 0	1,20,998	636 12 8	24,941	80,767	570 16 10
4	Asnawar ...	16,885	5 7 14	23,662	180 7 14	7,273	16,480	137 3 1
5	Bakani ..	1,19,815	12 4 20	1,54,653	775 11 10	39,574	1,15,007	475 7 2
6	Aklera ...	17,653	0 4 24	46,361	235 8 12	10,817	29,695	210 13 5
7	Dilnagar ...	32,381	43 5 23	41,906	183 7 9	11,568	23,373	111 4 5
8	Manoher Thana ...	46,921	17 7 3	80,092	181 8 6	21,716	57,160	119 5 3
9	Chipa Barode ...	1,76,954	163 7 24	1,46,260	2,248 4 24	33,875	1,11,799	1,987 3 13
	TOTAL ...	6,50,515	515 2 0	8,04,574	...	1,84,585	5,82,297	...
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	...	...	24 per cent. of recoveries	76 per cent. of recoveries.	...
1	Pachpahar ...	83,483	623 10 12	1,86,603	3,225 7 2	48,545	1,18,935	2,555 11 32
2	Awar ...	31,443	168 10 0	1,20,674	733 5 0	46,729	75,931	329 7 0
3	Dag ...	19,941	729 8 12	1,56,789	10,130 9 8	45,642	1,17,048	5,117 4 8
4	Gungdhar ...	72,723	40 4 20	1,79,984	2,311 2 3	75,405	1,12,603	1,465 9 14
	TOTAL ...	2,13,590	1,567 9 4	6,44,250	...	2,16,321	4,24,517	...
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	...	...	34 p. c. of recoveries.	66½ per cent. of recoveries.	...

Regarding Manoti Affairs.—(Continued.)

PIERS.				COMPARATIVE PURPOSES OF THE 1938 ADVANCES.						INTEREST SHOWN BY THE ACCOUNTS.	
Remaining due to Manotidars.		Result of the year 1938 Transactions.		In Cash.				In grain.		On Former Debt.	On 1938 Advances.
In Cash.	In Grain.	Cash Debt.	Grain Debt.	For Revenue Payments.	For Expenses of cultivation.	For Ordinary living.	For Extraordinary Expenses.	For Seed.	For Food.		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Mani. m. s.	Increased by	Increased by	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
70,618	376 2 23	4,133	255 5 9	67½	20½	7½	4½	60	40	9½	10
1,37,294	238 0 1¼	13,671	128 9 4	68	17½	13½	1	69½	30½	42½	7
65,078	95 2 14	15,290	65 15 14	63½	24	5½	7½	50½	49½	29½	11½
16,794	48 11 27	91	43 4 13	60	9	31	Nil.	75	25	15½	7½
1,19,887	312 8 28	72	300 4 8	53½	20¾	24½	1¼	43½	56½	13	8½
23,512	24 19 9	5,849	4 11 10	64½	17½	14½	3	...	..	33½	10½
34,346	120 6 0	1,965	72 0 34	61½	18½	17½	2½	39	61	15	7½
48,137	79 10 6	1,216	62 3 3	65	12	21½	1½	72	28	12½	7
1,72,540	424 8 35	4,414	261 1 11	57½	12½	26½	3½	79	21	21½	8
6,88,713	...	Increased by 38,198 or	Increased by 1,214 7 0	561½	152	162	24½	488½	311½	193½	78
..	...	6½ Per cent.	..	62½	17	18	3	61	39	22	9
1,08,606	1,299 5 22	Increased by 19,123	Increased by 670 8 0	51½	18½	26	¾	52½	47½	15	10½
29,657	572 8 0	1,786	403 10 0	60½	19½	20	½	59½	40½	12½	9½
14,010	5,743 1 12	5,901	5,013 5 0	54	26½	17½	Nil.	48	52	14½	11
64,699	883 8 9	8,024	845 3 29	64	28	7	1	52	48	5	8½
2,17,002	...	Increased by 3,412	Increased by 6,933 2 29	232½	94½	70½	2½	212½	187½	50½	39½
...	...	...	...	58	23½	17½	¾	53½	46½	12½	10

Tabulated Statement of Information

		PROFITS CLAIMED BY						
		ON CASH PAYMENTS.						
Number.	PARGANAH.	On Revenue Advances.			On the rest.			Grand Total.
		Baj.	Kasar.	Total.	Baj.	Kasar.	Total.	
		42	43	44	45	46	47		48
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Chechut ...	{ Mostly 18 Some 15 Some 36 }	5	{ 23 0 0 20 0 0 41 0 0 }	{ Mostly 18 Some 15 Some 36 }	5	{ 23 0 0 20 0 0 41 0 0 }	23, 20 and 41
2	Suket ...	{ Mostly 12 " 18 " 24 }	Mostly 3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 21 2 0 27 2 0 }	{ Mostly 12 Some 18 Some 24 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 21 2 0 27 2 0 }	15/2/0, 21 2 0 and 27 2 0
3	Patun ...	{ Mostly 12 " 15 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 18 2 0 }	{ Mostly 12 and 15 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 18 2 0 }	15 2 0 and 18 2 0
4	Asnawar ...	Mostly 24	NIL.	24	Mostly 24	NIL.	24	24
5	Bakani ...	24 and 13½	Mostly ¼	24½ and 13½	24 and 13½	Mostly ¼	24½ 13½	24½ and 13½
6	Aklara ...	12½	NIL.	12½	12½	NIL.	12½	12½
7	Dilanpur ...	{ Mostly 24 " 36½ }	NIL.	24 and 36½	{ Mostly 24 Some 36½ }	NIL.	24 and 36½	24 and 36½
8	Manoher Thana ...	24 18	NIL.	24 and 18	{ Mostly 24 a few 18 }	NIL.	24 and 18	24 and 18
9	Chipa Barode ...	Mostly 24	NIL.	24	Mostly 24	NIL.	24	24
	TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	AVERAGE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Pachpahar ...	Mostly 12½	.....	12½	Mostly 12½	NIL.	12½	12½
2	Awar ...	12½	.....	12½	16½	NIL.	16½	16½
3	Dag ...	27	.....	27	24 and 18	NIL.	24 and 18	27 to 18
4	Gungdhar ...	Generally 24	.....	24	Generally 24	NIL.	24	24
	TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	AVERAGE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JHALRAPATAN:

The 27th March 1885.

Regarding Manoti Affairs.—(Concluded.)

MANOTIDARS.

ON PRODUCE.								PROFIT OR LOSS TO CULTIVATORS BY MANOTI PRICES AS COMPARED WITH BAZAR PRICES.			
Sivai Bari.	Hath Bharai.	Discount on value of produce received to credit of cash account.		Carriage.		Total.		Opium.		Grain.	
		Grain.	Opium.	Grain.	Opium.	Gain.	Opium.	In favor of Assamis.	Against Assamis.	In favor of Assamis.	Against Assamis.
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
25	<i>Nil.</i>	3½	3	...	...	28½	3	6½	...	...	8
25	{ 1 Sr. per Md. or 2½ per cent. }	3½	3	...	...	28½	5½	11½	...	...	5½
25	{ 3½ Chtk. in 5 Srs. or 4½ per cent. }	3½	2½	...	...	28½	6½	...	7	...	19
25	{ 1 Chittack in 5 Seers or 1½ per cent. }	4	3½	...	...	29	4½	...	88	5	...
25	{ 13 Chittacks in a Maund or 2½ per cent }	4	2½	...	...	29	2½	6	...	...	½
25	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	25	...	8	...	...	11
25	{ 3 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 3½ per cent. }	<i>Nil.</i>	3½	...	...	25	6½	9	...	3	...
25	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	6½
25	{ 4 Chittacks per Maund or ½ per cent. }	4½	3	...	...	29½	3½	...	15	...	11
.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	4½
25	{ 6 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 7½ per cent. }	12½	3¾	...	...	37½	11	...	5½	...	21½
25	{ 1 Seer per Maund or 2½ per cent. }	4½	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	29½	2½	1½	...	...	5½
25	{ 1½ Chittacks in 5 Seers or 1½ per cent. }	4½	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	29½	1½	...	7	8½	...
25 and 50.	{ 2 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 2½ per cent. }	5½	1½	6½	15	{ 36½ and 61½ }		16½	...	7	3½
.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	8

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

Proportion of good soils (Sar and Utar Mal) tilled, to the total unirrigated area under cultivation.				Proportion of valuable crops (Wheat and Jowar) raised on unirrigated land.			
			per cent.				per cent.
Suket	...	...	90½	Suket	...	...	95
Asnawar	...	...	90	Chechut	...	...	94½
Chechut	...	...	85½	Patan	...	...	90
Chipa Barode	...	...	80	Chipa Barode	...	...	88
Patan	...	...	74	Asnawar	...	...	87
Bakani	...	...	62½	Aklara	...	...	85
Manohar Thana	...	...	58	Bakani	..	...	80
Aklara	...	...	46½	Manohar Thana	...	...	73
Dilanpur	...	...	42	Dilanpur	...	...	67
AVERAGE	...		70	AVERAGE	...		84½

Capacity for extension of cultivation. The proportion of available culturable land to the area of each Parganah.				Grazing ground or percentage of the culturable and unculturable lands to the total area of each Parganah.			
			per cent.				per cent.
Dilanpur	...	...	44	Asnawar	...	...	84
Aklara	...	...	34	Dilanpur	...	...	83
Bakani	...	...	33½	Manohar Thana	...	...	81
Chipa Barode	...	...	32	Bakani	...	...	78
Suket	...	...	31½	Chipa Barode	...	...	76
Manohar Thana	...	...	31½	Patan	...	...	72
Patan	...	...	30	Aklara	...	...	66
Chechut	...	...	28½	Chechut	...	...	55½
Asnawar	...	...	27½	Suket	...	...	50
AVERAGE	...		32½	AVERAGE	...		71½

Table of Statistics concerning the Paganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

Remissions granted for damage caused by wild animals per cultivated acre.				Population per cultivated acre.			
			per cent. Rs A. P.				
Chipa Barode	...	...	1 0 11	Dilanpur	...	...	1.51
Aklara	...	...	0 15 3	Asnawar	...	...	1.49
Asnawar	...	...	0 15 1	Bakani	...	...	1.24
Manohar Thana	...	...	0 14 5	Manohar Thana	...	...	1.10
Dilanpur	...	...	0 8 8	Chipa Barode	...	...	1.02
Chechut	...	...	0 7 5	Aklara	...	...	.83
Bakani	...	...	0 7 1	Patan (without Chaoni and City)	...	...	.80
Patan	...	...	0 5 0	Chechut	...	...	.73
Suket	...	...	0 4 3	Suket	...	...	.56
AVERAGE	...	...	0 10 2	AVERAGE	...	...	1.03

PROPORTION OF THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF CULTIVATING.

			Shikmi or through Sub-Tenants.	Hali or by Farm Servants.	Khud or by the House-hold.	Paekasht or by wandering Cultivators.
			per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bakani	...	...	6½	20	65½	8
Patan	...	...	5	39	38	18
Dilanpur	...	...	5	9	79	7
Suket	...	...	4	36	50	10
Chechut	...	...	4	33	45	18
Manohar Thana	...	...	4	12	70	14
Chipa Barode	...	...	3	28	59	10
Asnawar	...	...	3	24	61	12
Aklara	...	...	3	20	53	24
AVERAGE	...	...	4½	24½	57½	13½

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

							AVERAGE MANOTI PRICES AND A LATE FALL IN PRICES FOR OPIUM AND CHIEF GRAINS.			
							PRICES.			
Proportion of small, to average and large sized holdings i.e. those under to those above 20 Bighas.							Average.		Fall in.	
							IMPERIAL WEIGHT.		Opium Per Cent.	Grain Per Cent.
							Opium 5 seers.	Grain Maund.		
			P. C.							
Suckat ...	...	...	38	Patan ...	...	...	42 2 0	2 7 0	40	34
Chechut ...	...	...	49	Bakani ...	...	...	37 8 0	2 1 7	31	25
Chipa Barode ...	...	...	60	Aklara ...	...	...	34 0 0	1 13 10	29	32
Bakani ...	...	...	60	Suckat ...	...	...	33 13 0	2 4 5	40	28
Aklara ...	...	...	62	Chechut ...	...	...	33 4 0	2 3 6	26	25
Patan ...	...	...	67	Chipa Barode ...	...	...	33 1 0	1 13 10	23	31
Asnawar ...	...	...	67	Asnawar ...	...	...	32 5 0	2 2 0	25	31
Dilampur ...	...	...	70	Dilampur ...	...	...	31 4 0	1 11 6	27	18
Manohar Thana ...	..	...	83	Manohar Thana ...	...	...	No Data.	2 1 5	36 Bazar.	35
AVERAGE ...	...	...	61½	AVERAGE ...	...	...	36 0 0	2 1 3	30	28

CENTRAL JHALLAWAR.

ZALIM SINGH'S "RUM" OR RENT RATES.

Pewat.			Mal.		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
213	12—0—0	1—3—2	191	4—12—10	0—5—9

"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

Pewat.			Mal.		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
1,455	16—13—10	2—3—1	1,592	6—11—4	0—6—5

"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.

Pewat.			Mal.		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
72	13—11—8	4—14—1	192	5—0—8	0—6—3

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF RATES IRRIGATED & UNIRRIGATED.					THE RANGE OF PRESENT AND FORMER RATES PER ACRE IRRIGATED & UNIRRIGATED.							
					PRESENT.				FORMER.			
					Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	
					Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Suket	...	8 18	83 167	13 11 8	7 13 6	5 0 5	0 14 5	16 7 7	3 7 2	6 11 4	1 6 7	
Chechut	...	8 23	101 152	10 14 8	6 5 9	5 0 8	0 13 6	15 14 6	3 1 8	6 2 2	1 0 4	
Asnawar	...	8 20	93 85	13 11 8	5 14 8	4 8 3	0 5 3	14 14 0	3 5 5	5 13 4	0 15 1	
Dilanpur	...	8 22	194 247	13 11 8	6 10 2	5 0 5	0 7 3	14 2 0	2 9 7	5 14 0	0 10 5	
Aklara	...	8 20	128 138	13 11 7	6 12 3	4 7 9	0 4 6	15 7 5	2 11 9	5 5 8	1 3 0	
Bakani	...	8 23	323 206	13 11 8	6 14 5	5 0 5	0 9 7	16 13 10	3 13 5	7 0 2	1 4 5	
Patan	...	8 22	181 212	13 11 9	6 12 3	5 0 8	0 13 6	15 6 6	3 0 3	5 14 0	1 0 6	
Manohar Thana	...	8 22	135 184	13 11 7	6 2 5	4 9 0	0 7 9	13 0 10	2 3 1	6 7 6	0 6 5	
Chipa Barode	...	8 22	218 200	12 10 11	4 14 1	4 8 3	0 6 4	14 2 0	2 4 9	5 5 3	0 11 3	

PRESENT DEMAND ON IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED LAND
(PER ACRE) FOR EACH PARGANAH, COMPARED.PRESENT AND FORMER DEMAND PER CULTIVATED
ACRE COMPARED.

				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					Present.	Former.
Bakani	...	...	...	12 8 6	3 4 5	Bakani	...	...	...	3 8 1	5 6 11
Suket	...	...	...	12 7 9	3 12 10	Asnawar	...	...	...	4 12 8	4 8 0
Patan	...	...	...	12 6 6	3 5 6	Patan	...	...	...	4 9 1	4 7 2
Chechut	...	...	...	12 0 6	3 7 6	Suket	...	...	...	4 8 7	4 7 11
Asnawar	...	...	...	11 6 7	3 1 0	Chechut	...	...	...	4 8 3	4 7 3
Dilanpur	...	...	...	11 7 2	2 9 2	Dilanpur	...	...	...	4 5 1	4 10 6
Manohar Thana	...	...	...	11 5 10	2 15 9	Manohar Thana	...	...	...	4 4 8	4 0 2
Aklara	...	...	...	11 5 9	2 15 9	Chipa Barode	...	...	...	4 1 7	3 6 5
Chipa Barode	...	...	...	10 7 5	3 1 11	Aklara	...	...	...	3 11 7	3 7 4
AVERAGE				11 12 0	3 4 5	AVERAGE				4 7 4	4 3 11

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

REVENUE VALUE PER ACRE OF KHALSA LANDS IN EACH PARGANAH.				RESULT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEASUREMENTS CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS BY PARGANAHS.											
							Decrease.			Increase.					
							No. of Occupants.	Amount of Re- venue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	No. of Occupants.	Amount of Re- venue paid.	Percentage of Increase.			
				Rs.	A.	P.				P. C.		P. C.			
Suket	2	7	6	Chipa Barode	...	...	753	4	15	1,843	4	34
Chechut	2	5	0	Manohar Thana	...	...	1,115	40	19½	1,883	60	28½
Patan	1	3	3	Aklara	...	...	664	37	16	1,117	63	22½
Aklara	1	2	6	Asnawar	...	...	241	49	18	333	51	30
Bakani	1	2	3	Chechut	...	...	1,001	48	13½	1,195	52	17
Chipa Barode	0	15	1	Suket	...	...	670	48	12½	807	52	16
Asnawar	0	12	7	Patan	...	...	762	55	15½	862	45	24
Manohar Thana	0	10	11	Bakani	...	...	1,146	53	18½	1,193	47	23
Dilanpur	0	10	7	Dilanpur	...	...	752	67	23	512	33	20
AVERAGE	1	4	2	TOTAL AND AVERAGE	...	...	7,104	45½	16½	9,765	54½	24½

REVENUE DEMAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEY AND REVENUE RATES SELECTED,—AND ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

	Circle I.		Circle II.		Circle III.		Circle IV.	
	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.
Chipa Barode	14½	30	16	34	21	63	30	66
Manohar Thana	16½	25	19	26	23½	29½	32½	94½
Aklara	13	22½	18½	20½	18½	26½	21½	20
Asnawar	12½	25	16½	36½	26	41	30	49
Chechut	11	16½	11	15½	3½	21½	14½	22½
Suket	11½	18	10	14	16½	15	17½	6½
Patan	16	24	15	20	15½	24½	21	85½
Bakani	15½	20½	17½	33½	25½	25½	33½	27
Dilanpur	19½	15½	21	23	27½	28	33½	30
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	14½	22	16½	24½	19½	30½	2½	44½

Table of Statistics concerning the Pargana of Central Jhallawar.—(Concluded.)

CLASSES WHOSE PAYMENTS HAVE INCREASED MOST IN THE ORDER OF AMOUNT OF INCREASE.

	1	2	3	4
Chipa Barode	Dhakur	Mina	Patell	Mali.
Manohar Thana	Lodha	Mewati	Mina	Bhil.
Aklara	Mina	Karar	Kachi	Brahmin.
Asnawar... ..	Rajput	Bhil	Gujar	Patell.
Chechut	Mina	Mali	Patell	Brahmin.
Suket	Dhakur	Patell	Ahir	Gujar.
Patan	Bhil	Dhakur	Patell ... ..	.....
Bakani	Rajput	Bhil	Brahmin	Mahajan.
Dilanpur	Mina	Bhil ... ..	.....	.....

	The Classes which hold most land in the order of the highest percentage of land held.				The castes which chiefly furnish Patells in the order of amount of Patelai possessed.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	27 per cent.	22 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.				
Chipa Barode ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Mina ...	Mali ...	Dhakur ...	Mina ...	Gujar ...	Lodha ...
Manohar Thana...	Lodha ...	Patell ...	Mussolman...	Mina ...	Lodha ...	Mewati ...	Gujar ...	Lorah ...
Aklara ...	Mina ...	Patell ...	Karar ...	Bania ...	Mina ...	Karar ...	Lodha...	Gujar ...
	18 per cent.	16½ per cent.	10 per cent.	9 per cent.				
Asnawar ...	Patell ...	Gujar ...	Bhil ...	Brahmin...	Gujar ...	Brahmin...	Mina ...	Kurmi ...
	25 per cent.	10½ per cent.	10 per cent.	6½ per cent.				
Chechut ...	Patell ...	Mina ...	Dhakur ...	Brahmin ...	Mina ...	Dhakur ..	Ahir ...	Gujar ...
	26 per cent.	14½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	6½ per cent.				
Suket ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Gujar ...	Ahir ...	Dhakur ...	Ahir ...	Aujna ...	Gujar ...
	32 per cent.	8½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	6½ per cent.				
Patan ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Rajput ...	Kurmi ...	Gujar ...	Dhakur ...	Kurmi...	Brahmin...
	21½ per cent.	18½ per cent.	16 per cent.	4 per cent.				
Bakani ...	Patell ...	Lodha ...	Gujar ...	Brahmin ...	Gujar ...	Lodha ...	Lorah ...	Bohra ...
	31 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	6 per cent.				
Dilanpur ...	Patell ...	Lodha ...	Gujar ...	Bohra ...	Gujar ...	Lorah ...	Lodha...	Mina ...

J HALLAPATAN :

The 27th March 1885.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(Continued.)

Proportion of good soils (Sar and Ujar mal) tilled, to the total unirrigated area under cultivation. (In Shahbad good soils are Mal and Bodha mal.)	PROPORTION OF THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF CULTIVATING.												Average Manori prices and late fall in prices for opium and chief grains.			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		
Proportion of valuable crops (Wheat and Jo-war) raised on unirrigated lands.	Capacity for extension of cultivation. The proportion of available cultivable and to the area of each Parganah.	Grazing ground. Percentage of the cultivable and unculturable lands to the total area of each Parganah.	Remissions granted for damage caused by wild animals per cultivated acre	Population per cultivated acre.	Shikmi or through sub-tenant.	Hall or by Farm servants.	"Khud" or by the House-holds.	Palkasht or by Wandering cultivators.	Proportion of small to average and large sized holdings, %; those under, to those above 20 Bighas.	Opium.	Grain.	Per Maund.	Per 3 Seers.	Per Maund.	P. C.	P. C.
PRICES.																
Average Manori prices and late fall in prices for opium and chief grains.																
Average. Full in.																
Opium.																
Grain.																
Per Maund.																
Per 3 Seers.																
Per Maund.																
P. C. P. C.																

CHOWMEHLA.

Fachpahr	...	81	86½	38	55	0	1	2	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	31	7	0	2	6	2	26	15
Dug	...	51½	86	11½	77½	0	0	7	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	37	7	3	2	9	8	36	29
Gungallar	...	60½	72½	46½	70½	0	0	3	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	43	1	9	2	9	6	38	11
Awar	...	74	87½	19½	72½	0	0	6	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	8	6	5	2	8	9	35	25
AVERAGE	...	71½	82½	38 ½	69	0	0	8	1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...

SHAHABAD.

Upri	...	60	39	73½	87½	...	...	1 41	½	27	56	16½	65	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	36
Telaiti	...	29	37	53½	92½	.....	.....	1 36	½	31	83½	12½	71½	...	...	...	1	8	3	...	21
AVERAGE	...	49	48	63½	90½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...

Table

Chipa Bar
Manohar T
Aklera ...
Asnawar..
Chechut ..
Suket ..
Patan .
Bakani .
Dilampur

Chipa
Manoh
Aklera
Asnaw
Chech
Suket
Pata
Bak
Dila

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(Continued.)

Table of Statistics concerning the Lagan Rates of Settlement																																										
BHEKAN KHAN'S "LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES.												"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.																														
COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.												"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.																														
Present.				Mat.				Pawat.				Mat.				Pawat.				Mat.																						
No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.																				
...	91	24	15	1	1	13	6	63	5	4	8	0	11	0	784	40	3	6	2	3	9	453	6	11	3	0	12	2	60	24	15	6	5	8	6	18	3	14	6	0	7	6
Chowmehla ...																																										

BULDEO PARDHAN'S "RUM"—OR RENT RATES.												"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.																														
COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.												"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.																														
Present.				Mat.				Pawat.				Mat.				Pawat.				Mat.																						
No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.		No. of Rates.		Highest. Lowest.																				
...	53	11	9	7	0	9	3	34	7	8	8	0	7	7	133	12	13	1	0	10	3	102	8	3	9	0	5	3	12	8	6	7	2	9	9	23	2	11	5	0	2	11
Shahabad ...																																										

BULDEO PARDHAN'S "RUM"—OR RENT RATES.

"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.

"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

Table of Statistics Concerning the Parganahs of the
Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(*Concluded.*)

Table

The classes which hold most land, in
the order of highest percentage of
land held.

The castes which chiefly furnish Patells
in the order of amount of Patellai
possessed.

Chipsa B:

Manohar

Aklera

Asnawar

Chechut

Suket

Patan

Bakani

Dilampu

CHOWMEHLA.

Pachpahar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dug	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gungdhar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chips

Mane

Akler

SHAHABAD.

Asna

Chec

Sukt

Pat:

Bal

Dil

Upreti	...	Karar 45½ per cent.	Patell 23 per cent.	Kachi 4 per cent.	By far the most Karar	Dhakur	Tamboli
Telaity	...	Karar 34½ per cent.	Patell 25½ per cent.	Kachi 8 per cent.	Karar	Ahir	Brahmin.

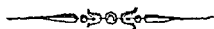
JHALRAPATAN :

The 27th March 1885.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Annual Tehsil Papers of Central Jhallawar, Shahabad, and the Chowmehla.



Khasra Tip.

The "Khasra" is the complete record of all lands within the boundaries of a village at the time of its survey, but, as every year, for various causes, this record requires alteration, to ensure its usefulness, its revision must be provided for; this is done by the preparation of the "Khasra Tip," which is a memorandum of the yearly changes in holders, in cultivators and in cultivation. If these memoranda are properly kept, when the time for another settlement arrives, the original Khasra, giving the details of areas and kinds of soil, supplemented by the "Khasra Tip" of the year, will furnish the information required for the distribution of fresh assessments, in addition to supplying the data wanted for the yearly "Jamma-bundi."

By the Revenue rules, Assamis who desire to give up a part, or the whole of their holdings, without providing a successor, are bound to hand in their resignations during the month of "Cheyt," (the middle of March to the middle of April,) this is followed by the early agricultural operations of well to do Assamis in "Baisakh," (i.e., the end of April and beginning of May;) after this, in the month of "Asar," (or the last half of June, and first half of July,) come the proceedings known as the "Jamiat," when the Tehsil authorities see that all land that can be taken up is taken into the holdings, and that cultivators are provided with the necessary advances from their Manotidars, or by means of the Tehsil.

By this time all intended changes in holdings, in cultivators, and in cultivation should have been decided upon, and consequently by "Bhadun Sudi Doj" or the middle of August, it is time for the "Khasra Tip" work to commence.

Patwaries will then proceed to the villages of their circle, with their Kishtwar maps and Khasras, and then, going from plot to plot, will note the condition of all plots in which there may be any kind of change. In the columns of the Khasra Tip changes among holders, cultivators and crops should be given, and in the latter column fallow land ought also to be shown. Where there is any change in the condition of the land, such as unirrigated having become irrigated, and *vice-versa*, or soil having become less fertile the fact should be entered in the column of remarks, and in the two latter cases the causes should also be noted. Changes in area should only be allowed after the Mal Sadar's permission has been given (which should seldom be accorded) to break up any field, and the change should be noted in the column of remarks, and marked off in the "Kishtwar" map.

Freshly cultivated land (Nohtor,) should be measured as it is met with and entered in the Kishtwar map in red ink. A separate Khasra must be recorded for such land, and attached to the original Khasra. In

marking off new fields, a margin of two guttas (5½ yards) may be allowed on every side as a boundary. One gutta for the occupier of the new field, and one gutta for the occupier of the old fields around.

The following returns must be made out from these Khasra Tips :—

- 1.—Unirrigated lands made into irrigated.
- 2.—Irrigated lands changed into unirrigated.
- 3.—Damaged lands requiring remission on rate.
- 4.—The yearly return of Puttas granted for new lands, in accordance with the rules of 13th August 1884.

On completion of the “Khasra Tip” the “Utara Chari” will be made. Utara Chari.
This paper is abstracted from the “Khasra Tip” for the purpose of showing in a convenient form.—

- 1.—What land has been relinquished.
- 2.—How much of it has been taken up again, and also other lands which may have been brought under cultivation.
- 3.—The causes for land changing hands.
- 4.—The terms on which such land can be taken back.

The form of statement is that given on the 29th November 1882. Care must be taken that all occupied land, whether given up by accepted resignation in “Cheyt,” by exchange afterwards, by absconding, by transfer to a Manotidar, or by Durbar orders is entered, and it is necessary that the entries in Columns 8 and 9, which refer to the cause of giving up land, the nature of the relinquishment, and the terms on which it can be got back, are fully and carefully filled. The mere mention of the word “Nadar” or insolvent, as the reason for given up of land, will not be accepted without explanation, and the word “Aizan” or Ditto is not to be used in any case.

“Nohtor” land of the current year will appear in this statement below all other land ; Column 6 of course remaining blank ; the next year, though still “Nohtor,” the land can be relinquished. A summary at the end should show in concise form.—

- 1.—The amount of land given up.
- 2.—The amount of such land retaken by other persons.
- 3.—The amount of new land taken up.

A copy of the “Utara Chari” should be sent to the Mal Sadar.

The third paper to be prepared is the “Khata,” or account of each Khata.
separate holding, according to the printed form supplied from the information contained in the “Khasra,” “Khasra Tip,” and “Utara Chari.” The entries should be “Kismwar,” or in the order of different soils.

Two copies of this paper will be prepared, one for record in the Tehsil, and the other for the "Khatedar."

"Nohtor" land will appear below old cultivation in the order of the year in which it was broken up.

Special Note.

The column for *uncultivated area* in the "Khata" is only intended for the purpose of supplying the Durbar with information as to the amount of crops in each year, and *not* as having any effect on the revenue payments, which are in no way altered by a Khatedar keeping his land fallow.

Terij Gaonwar.

From the "Khata" will be compiled the "Terij Gaonwar," which takes the place of what was the "Naksha Tajwiz Jamma" in the former Settlement; it is a collection of all "Khata" in a village in abstract form, showing all that is due from a village by district payment on regular holdings.

Jamma-Bundi Gaonwar.

This paper is followed by the preparation of the village "Jumma-bundi," which shows the total demand on a village, that is to say, the demand on all the regular holdings, and the extraordinary demands known as "Sewai Jamma," which includes the demand on uncertain holdings, and many promiscuous collections. Below these are entered the recoveries; beneath these again any remissions granted, and finally the outstanding balance. In this paper should be noted at the foot, the dates of the commencement and conclusion of.—

"Khasra Tip," "Utara Chari" and "Khatabundi."

Tanka Gaonwar.

The Tanka Gaonwar paper only refers to the Chowmehla, and is a combination of the "Khata," "Terij," and "Jamma bundi," of the rest of Jhallawar. It is more suited to the Land Tenure of that District, which does not require the separate preparation of the above three papers.* It corresponds with the "Tajwiz Jamma" prepared by the Settlement Office.

The first 27 columns, which show the detail and amount of demand in accordance with the land occupied, should be filled in after the "Khasra Tip." In villages not contracted for, the demand thus shown would be the amount to be recovered from each Assami under a "Khalsa or Kham Tehsil," arrangement, and all payments would appear in the "Gaonshahi" Column.

In villages which have contracted through the Lumbardars or otherwise, Columns 28 to 33 inclusive, should be filled in according to the distribution of the "Jamma" made by the Community through Lumbardars and others, and the "Jamma" recoverable, would be this amount, minus the percentage granted to the Contractors.

In filling up the columns of "Khatedars" and Cultivators, it must be remembered that an Assami, cultivating on "Gaonshahi" terms, is a "Khatedar," and one cultivating on "Kararu" conditions is a "Kashtkar;"

NOTE.—When villages are held "Kham Tahsil" in the Chowmehla, the "Tanka" should be replaced by the Khata, Terij, and Jamma-bundi.

the "Khatedar" in the latter case, being the Lumbardar, or other persons who issued the "Karau" Putta.

The remaining papers giving information regarding the crops grown, wells, gardens, Moafce Lands, and village and Parganah statistics require no particular mention; they carry on from year to year the information collected at the Settlement.

Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar.
" Chahat.
" Baghat.
" Moafiat.
" Hisiat Dehi.
" Jinswar Parganah.

The "Jhara" is an epitome of all the papers mentioned above, and furnishes the Durbar with a yearly record, in compact form, of the condition of each Parganah, and the state of its revenue accounts.

The Tehsil Canongee is specially responsible for the correctness of the first part, and the Tehsil 1st Karkun for that of the second part, the Tehsildar being answerable for the correctness of the whole.

The instructions formerly issued regarding the preparation of this important document should be remembered.

At the end of the "Jhara" there should be shown in abstract form the dates of the commencement and conclusion of the—

Khasra Tip.

Utara Chari.

Khata-bundi of the Parganah.

Duties of Revenue Officials in times of Scarcity or Famine.

To be prepared to deal effectually with such hard times as the present, it is necessary that the Tehsildars and the Mal Sadar should always be in the possession of correct information, regarding the probable wants of the people and cattle, in every Parganah, and the best ways of supplying them.

Knowledge of probable wants, and the best means of supplying them, the first duty of the Revenue Department.

The numbers of the people are approximately known from the figures of the last census, and those of animals from the "Jhara," which, yearly document, also gives information as to the numbers of self-supporting Manoti and Khalsa Assamis. The census figures show the numbers of field and other labourers. Information has already been collected and recorded of the amount of food grains usually in store, and of the amount which could readily be procured from elsewhere, and the means by which it would be collected. This information must be steadily kept up, season by season, by Tehsildars, and forwarded to the Mal Sadar.

The above knowledge how to be obtained.

A List of village Tanks which it would be of advantage to make or repair, are with Tehsildars, and the Mal Sadar.

The extent of grazing grounds of all descriptions is known from the Settlement papers; and Tehsildars must know roughly the amount of grass stacked by the "Bagar" and by private persons.

Revenue officials should thus always have a proper knowledge of the requirements of the people and cattle, and the chances of their being met.

Reports on the weather, health, and prospects.

Tehsildars have to send weekly reports of weather, health, and prospects, when scarcity is apprehended. These must be prepared with special care, and submitted with punctuality.

The Revenue Department to report on an impending Scarcity, and the means to be used to relieve distress.

Prepared as above, when scarcity does appear, the Revenue Department can at once advise the Durbar as to its extent and severity, and the means to be used for relieving distress.

Proposals for suspension, or remission of the Land Revenue.

The "Kistbundis" should show the amount of suspension, or remission it may be necessary to grant.

Report on persons requiring employment.

The Tehsildars' local knowledge, (gained as mentioned above,) should enable him to report on the number of persons requiring employment, (who would for the most part be labourers of all kinds, and the poorer class of "Khatedars,") and of them how many would be able-bodied, or fit to do a good day's work, and how many less able to work.

Relief work through the P. W. D.

For the able-bodied, the Durbar would provide work under the Public Works' Department, as near their homes as possible, and for the others, the Mal Sadar would be directed to provide work through the Tehsil Amlah, from among the projects in the local village tank list, or light agricultural labour near their houses, and under the superintendence of the Tehsildar, and such of his Amlah as could be spared. Weekly accounts of these local works should reach the Durbar through the Mal Sadar.

Relief works under the Revenue Department.

Weekly accounts of such to be submitted.

Poor Houses for the old, infirm, and Sick at Tehsil Towns.

For the old, infirm, and sick, rest houses should be formed at the Tehsil town, and these may be in any available house, or formed of "Chappars." The Thanadars should be put in charge, and be assisted by the Police. Advances of the required food should be made through the Tehsil to the Thanadars who should send weekly accounts through the Revenue Department to the Durbar.

Tehsildars to constantly watch food supply

The Tehsildar should be constantly on the watch to see that further supplies of grain, as required, are being sent for by the dealers of the place, and that Manotidars are keeping their engagements as to the food supply of their assamis.

Import of grain by the State to be only recommended when no other means available.

It is only when the Tehsildar sees no other way of keeping up the food supply, that he should recommend the Durbar, through the Mal Sadar, to import grain itself.

Assistance from well to do inhabitants.

The Revenue authorities should use their influence, in inducing the well to do inhabitants to subscribe towards providing food for the poor and sickly in the rest houses.

mar
on
field

The Revenue Department should advise the Durbar as to the necessity for giving over some of the local "Bagar" stacks, or throwing open the Birs and Hankas for the use of cattle. When the scarcity is at an end, it will still be necessary to deal considerably with the agricultural population, and the Durbar must be prepared to see suspensions and remissions recommended in after "Kistbundis," as also many requests for advances to assamis, who have suffered, and have no credit to fall back on.

Grazing or Fodder requirements.

At the end of the scarcity the Revenue Department to be particularly considerate in the collection of revenue, and liberal in recommendations for advances.

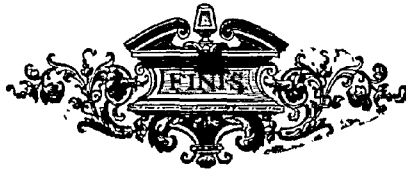
JHALRAPATAN :

The 28th March 1885.

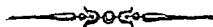
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H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.



Alterations and additions to the Revenue Rules to
meet the requirements of the Survey Settlement
and being all directions up to date.



Rule 1.—Mal S a d a r
Naib Deputy Collector.

To be added below the present rule :—

As a consequence of the increase of work necessitated by the introduction of a Survey Settlement, an Assistant is appointed to help the Deputy Collector, under the title of Naib Deputy Collector. Though the Deputy Collector continues as before, the Head of the Department, and solely responsible for it, yet for convenience sake, his duties and those of his Naib are separately defined. Speaking generally, the Deputy Collector has to do the more important executive and judicial business, and watch the collection of the Revenue ; while his Naib will confine himself more to the distribution of the Revenue and the collection of statistics. Their several duties and powers in the Executive, Judicial, and General Departments, and in the preparation of records, as also the scales of their Office Establishments, have been laid down in a separate memorandum, and by it they should be guided.

To be added to Rule 4.
—Tehsildars.

To thoroughly understand and respect the Land Tenures of his Parganah, as defined by the Durbar, and to see that his subordinates do the same.

To be added to Rule 6.

In connection with this rule, Revenue Officers must bear in mind the rules for fresh cultivation of all kinds, and for settling of persons in deserted villages, promulgated with the Memorandum, dated 20th March 1883: care must be taken that these favourable terms are not abused by cultivators. The printed forms of “puttas” have provisions against this, which should not be lost sight of. The “Kismwar Naksha” or Chart of Soils, prepared at the Settlement, will be of great assistance in showing the amount of each kind of soil available for cultivation.

To be added to Rule 7.

The Taccavi Rules issued in June 1883, and those relating to advances to Khalsa Assamis, and the furnishing of accounts concerning the same, framed in July 1883, should be read and acted upon, together with this Rule.

To be added to Rule 8.

This Rule requires particular attention. All “Lagan” and “Chut” for different causes, have been fixed by the Durbar, for the terms of the Settlement, and can in no way be altered except by the Durbar’s order. It is no longer in the power of the Revenue authorities to grant “Parrat Chut,” “Hakkat Chut,” or such like remissions.

Printed lists of all “Lagan” and “Chut” fixed at the Settlement, have been supplied to all Tehsils for guidance. There are besides a special “Pewat Khera,” Lagan for the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, and a special “Lagan” for “Pan,” wherever grown.

Gardens (not in free grant,) and areas planted with trees, if watered, will pay “Eksali” rate, if unirrigated, will pay the rate of the kind of soil they are situated in. Land if bought and held under a “Nazzul Putta,” will not pay a revenue rate, *vide* orders, dated 9th April 1883.

Pewat Land if watered by two lifts, will pay $\frac{3}{4}$ lagan, and if by more than two lifts, $\frac{1}{2}$ lagan of "Eksali."

Land, the cultivation of which is uncertain, such as that in the beds of rivers and talaos, should be leased out for the year on the best terms obtainable; the proceeds of such land should be brought to account under the head of "Bazi Jamma."

The Canongoe is the official primarily responsible to the Tehsildar for the correctness of papers connected with the distribution of the Jamma, *i.e.* the "Khasra Tip," the "Utara Chari," the "Khata," "Terij Gaonwar," "Jamma-bundi Gaonwar," "Tanka" (in the Chowmehla,) and the first part of the "Jhara;" the papers connected with the statistics, *i.e.*, "Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar," "Naksha Chahat," "Naksha Bagat," "Naksha Moafiat," "Naksha Hisiat Delhi," and the "Naksha Jinswar Parganahwar." He has charge of the settlement "Misls," including the charts of soils and crops, and the printed lists of all rates, "Lagan," and remissions, "Chut." He will do the work assigned by the Rules 16, 17, 18, and 19 to the second "Karkun," and supervise Patwaries in the work they have to do under Rules 21, 22, 23, and 24

Rule 15 A.—The Canongoe.

To be altered to—The "Karkun," second grade, is to be considered as an Assistant to the Canongoe in matters connected with Rules 16, 17, 18, and 19.

In Rules 16, 17, 18 & 19.

Insert after the words, the "Karkun" second grade, "under the immediate direction of the Canongoe."

Consequent on the introduction of the Survey Settlement, this rule is superseded by the rules for the preparation of the "Khasra Tip" and "Utara Chari," given separately.

Rule 22.

Patwaries should visit the villages of their circles prior to making out the "Kistbundi;" their recommendation should be generally tested by the Canongoe or Tehsildar, before the statements are forwarded. They should be forwarded in *good time* and in the form directed. When necessary, suspensions only should be asked for in the first two kists; these, if required, can be changed into remissions in the third or last "kist."

To be added to Rule 23.

With this rule should be read the directions regarding "Kurri Hundis" issued on 2nd June 1881.

To be added to Rule 41.

This should be more particularly borne in mind when Shenais are appointed to watch crops, which should only be done in the case of dishonest Assamis, and they alone should bear the expense and trouble: seeing their honest fellow cultivators free from such annoyance, they will in time understand that honesty is the best policy.

To be added to Rule 50.

Suspensions and remissions should, as a rule, be only asked for by whole villages, circumstances can seldom require that only a part of a village should receive consideration, and cases of individual hardship can only occur, if duty has been neglected during the times of "Jamiat," "Khasra Tip," and "Utara Chari." The "Naksha Jinswar," or Chart of Crops which shows the amount of crops grown at each harvest, will be of much use in determining the correctness of applications.

To be added to Rule 52.

- To be added to Rule 53. *N. B.*—If attended to in time, such reports would appear in the Kistbundi statements, vide Rule 23.
- To be added to Rule 54. Under the Survey Settlement, the only farmers are the Lumbardars, or others in the Chowmehla, who have been granted villages in contract for the term of Settlement, receiving a percentage of the Jamma as “Hak Tekhadari,” and the right to all proceeds from new cultivation of all kinds during the same period.
- To be added to Rule 58. The Durbar having granted all Patells five per cent. on the collections of their villages, will hold them strictly responsible for the absconding of Assamis, or land being left unoccupied; that is to say, when such occurs, it will be for the Patell to show, that he was no way in fault, either by oppressing persons himself, permitting others to do so, or by having failed at the proper time to bring to the notice of the Revenue Authorities the assistance these persons stood in aid of; such an opportunity occurs, especially during the “Jamiat” season.
- To be added to Rule, 60. Canongoes and Patwaries at the time of “Khasra Tip” should inspect boundary marks, and report what attention Patells and Farmers pay to this direction.
- To be added to Rule 90. Tehsildars should watch the fluctuations of trade within their Parganahs, and specially report any great change, as also any complaints made by traders. They are responsible for seeing that the rules regulating the amount, and payment of “Begar” labor, are properly attended to. Tehsildars should not lose sight of the sanitation rules, as issued on 19th November 1881; they must remember how important to health it is to observe such rules, and be particularly careful regarding the freedom from pollution of drinking water wells, and streams used for drinking purposes.
- To be added to Rule 92. The Mal Sadar must constantly bear in mind and remind its subordinates, that punctuality in the Revenue Department is of the utmost importance, most of its duties being concerned with the seasons which cannot be delayed.
- To be added to Rule 95. A list of them should be placed in a prominent position in the Tehsil for ready references.
- Rule 95.—Periodical. “Kistbundi” Statements, accompanied when required by special report on suspensions or remissions proposed.
- Yearly. “Arewah” bi-monthly by the Mal Sadar to the Daftar Sadar.
- “Khasra Tip.”
- “Khasra of Noh Tor” for the year.
- Return of unirrigated land irrigated.
- Return of irrigated land left unirrigated.
- Return of damaged land requiring remissions on rates.
- “Utara Chari.”
- “Khata.”

"Terij Gaonwar."

"Jamma-bundi Gaonwar."

"Tonka for the Chowmehla."

"Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar."

"Naksha Chahat."

"Naksha Bagat."

"Naksha Moafiat."

"Naksha Hisiat Dehi."

"Naksha Jinswar Parganahwar."

Statement of new cultivation and settling in deserted villages accompanied by the "Putta" book, according to the order of August 1884.

"Khalsa Assamis."

Accounts in Forms I, II, and III.

Tehsildars, Canongoes, and Patwaries, should at every season make a few careful experiments on the principal crops for the information of the Mal Sadar. Rule 97.—A. "Kankot."

All Revenue Officers from the Canongoe upwards should constantly, as opportunity offers, inspect the receipt books of Assamis, and see they are kept up to date, and agree with the entries in Patwaries' accounts. Rule 97.—B. Inspection of Assamis' Receipt Books.

The finder of treasure must at once report to the nearest Tehsil. Rule 97.—C. Treasure Trove.

The discovery will then be advertised, and if within three months, any one be able to substantiate a claim as the person who buried it, or his Heir he will get the treasure.

If no claim be made good within three months, one-half of the treasure will be given to the finder, and one-half retained by the Durbar.

If the finder does not report the discovery of treasure, he will lose his title to a half share.

The Daftar Sadar, as the Final Audit and Record Office in the State, will first test the correctness of the Mal Sadar accounts, and information as furnished every two months in the "Arewah," and at end of the year in the "Jhara," as regards accounts, comparing the figures in the second part of the "Jhara," with the totals of the bi-monthly "Arewahs," and with reference to the other information given in the first part of the "Jhara," testing it by the entries in the "Terij Jamma-bundi," "Naksha Chahat," "Baghat," "Moafiat," and "Hisiat Dehi" of villages, forwarded with the "Jhara," the work relating to the first half of the "Jhara" being more especially entrusted to the Sadar Canongoe, attached to the Daftar Sadar. Revenue business in the Daftar Sadar. New Rule 98.

Having tested all these documents, the Daftar Sadar will furnish the yearly account to the Durbar, and at the same time, after comparing the entries in the present years' "Jhara" and "Jinswar" with those of the year before, will present a report to the Durbar. New Rule 99.

Showing—

1.—*Any change in the number of.*—Khalsa and Alienated Villages.
Inhabited Villages.

2.—*Any change in the amount of.*—Moafi Lands of all descriptions.

3.—*Whether there be an increase—*Cultivation, irrigated, and un-
or decrease in. irrigated.

The number of wells, oories,
ploughs, carts, and animals.

4.—*Whether there be more or—*“Gharu Dewal,” “Manoti,” and
less of. “Khalsa” Assamis.

5.—If the collections for the year compare unfavorably with those
of the year previous, the Mal Sadar should give reasons for
the falling off.

JHALRAPATAN: }
The 28th March 1885. }

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Page.	Para.	Line.	F O R .	
3	12	1	jungle	jungle.
3	13	12	rising crops	raising crops.
5	19	2	in one instance over 30 feet,	(in one instance over 30 feet.)
5	21	2	houses and wells, cutting	houses and wells. It cuts.
5	21	2	bricks, dry-stone	bricks, and dry-stone.
6	26	3	The industry	This industry.
7	34	4	Mhowa	Mohwa.
7	35	6	Ditto	Ditto.
9	45	7	in mud, unbaked bricks or mud	in mud, or unbaked bricks in mud.
9	45	9	raised on frame work	raised on a frame work.
11	55	3	old a person	old. A person.
12	66	1	trades centres	trade centres.
13	68	13	almost a half	almost half.
13	69	3	Dunah	Durrah.
13	69	5	Bhaupura	Bhanpura.
14	71	4	and find	and they find.
20	95	8	Goals	Gwals.
20	97	3	Sucket	Suket.
23	107	4	Poppy leaves, Dal of Mung	Poppy leaves, or Dal of Mung.
25	117	8	revenue	revenue.
25	117	9	agrecultural	agricultural.
25	121	4	werewith	wherewith.
26	123	18	Manotidar	Manotidars.
33	155	8	well	wells.
34	157	2	indifferent	in different.
34	157	4	re-cent	recent.
39	In margin.	57	arears	arrears.
39	Ditto	69	Parganah	Parganahs.
40	174	8	Loahs	Lorahs.
40	174	11	tanding	standing.
41	178	4	Herkkat	Hukkat.
44	191	1	Paikosht	Paikashit.
44	191	2	karani	Kararu.
44	191	4	Juna Kairsans	Juna Kaisans.
51	217	5	is the custom grow	is the custom to grow.
53	{ Margin to para. 228.	1	Casses	Cesses.
66		1	eleven	Eleven.
73		7	provoked the opposition Patells	provoked the opposition of Patells.
86		8	Nor Tor	Noh Tor.

NOTE.—For Chechat or Chechut where printed read *Chechat*, and for Telaiti read *Talaiti*.

